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Heavy Cruiser Launched; Ruini to Head New Cabinet; Fewer Trade Curbs Urged

The World's Day—November 30, 1944

Boston: Cruiser Columbus Launched at Quincy

Third vessel to bear the name, the heavy cruiser USS Columbus was launched at the Quincy yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company today. Mayor James A. Rhodes of Columbus headed official delegation. [Page 4.]

More and more reliance on professional leadership among the officers of Massachusetts prisons and reformatories of the future was advocated today in plans disclosed by State Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, in addressing the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work. [Page 2.]

A recount of votes cast in the Attorney General contest in the Nov. 7 election, was ordered today by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook. Official tabulations showed that Executive Councilor Clarence A. Barnes (R) of Mansfield, defeated former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly (D) by 14,006 votes.

Heroic action of American sailors in successfully fighting a high seas fire after collision of a tanker and merchant ship off Casablanca was described today by participants at the First Naval District. [Page 2.]

Louis J. Webster, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, was today re-elected Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture, meeting in Omaha, Neb.

In Europe: Ruini to Form New Italian Cabinet

The Rome Radio announced that Meuccio Ruini has been designated to form a new government after former Premier Ivanoe Bonomi refused Crown Prince Umberto's request to undertake the task. Ruini was Minister without Portfolio in Bonomi's cabinet.

The French Government has assumed full responsibility for alleviation of war distress within France, and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is just standing by in case help is needed, Herbert Lehman, UNRRA chief, stated in Paris.

Northern French coal mines taken over by the Government will be operated by a state-owned corporation, with an initial capital of $40,000,000 in government funds. This corporation will be separate from the government, with freedom of action in finances similar to that enjoyed by private concerns, the Ministry of Information has announced.

The bomb depot explosions near Burton-on-Trent in Staffordshire, England, were not caused by a "V" weapon, in the opinion of Britain's Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair. "There is no reason to think that the explosion was due to enemy action," he told the House of Commons.

"An offer by Belgium" to provide Britain with strategic and economic outposts on the European mainland should be readily accepted, Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary of State for War, told the House of Commons. [Page 10.]

A new trans-Atlantic flying record has been set by Royal Air Force Capt. Ernest M. Gill, who spanned the Atlantic from Labrador to Scotland in 6h. 8m.

Washington: Plans Laid for Fewer Trade Curbs

American plans for a United Nations trade conference to negotiate an agreement for reduction of all kinds of international trade barriers were disclosed today to Congress by Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson. [Page 13.]

Alexander C. Kirk of Illinois was nominated by President Roosevelt to be American Ambassador to Italy. He now is United States representative on the Allied Advisory Council for Italy. He was American charge d'affaires in Rome at the time Italy came into the war in June, 1940.

The OPA said current food point values will be unchanged when the new ration period begins next Sunday. The War Food Administration rejected OPA proposals to put most point-free meat and some major canned vegetables back on the ration list.

Modernization of the nation's highways after the war through a $1,673,000,000 Federal program was approved by a House voice vote on a bill similar to Senate-passed legislation.

War veterans may have 90 days to reapply for their former civilian jobs instead of 40 days according to legislation passed by Congress and sent to the White House.

Used passenger car tires will be removed from rationing Dec. 5 to relieve local boards of unnecessary burden, the OPA announced.

The House Ways and Means Committee voted 17 to 7 to "freeze" the social security tax, which otherwise would double automatically Jan. 1.

National: Three War-Plant Strikes in Detroit

Three tie-ups in Detroit area war plants made 9,000 workers idle. The Briggs Manufacturing Company's Mack Avenue plant was closed in a dispute over reassignments under cutbacks. The Graham-Paige Motors Corporation factory was closed in a seniority dispute. The aircraft engine division of Chrysler Corporation's Dodge main plant was at a standstill in a transfer dispute.

Americas: Colombian Decree Outlaws Strikes

The Colombian Government repealed a decree outlawing strikes, it was announced in Bogota.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Oh, for a Cow, Mechanical Cow, Put Into High It Sure Is a Wow

Daily disposition of hundreds of items declared "surplus" by the Army, Navy, and other War Agencies, has rendered the New England Regional Office of Surplus Property, U. S. Treasury, practically immune to surprise.

Sales of innumerable supplies—ranging from zinc-plated screws, office equipment, wearing apparel, anvils, and axes to farm machinery, furniture, automobiles, and ambulances—were more or less routine, and were taken in their stride.

Experts even seemed to know almost at once where they could sell parachutes, machetes, bolos, foot-measuring machines — and even a ski tow complete with a motor toboggan.

But every member of the sales force blinked a second time when word went around that Uncle Sam, in the person of the Boston Quartermaster Depot, had declared as "surplus" to the Treasury Office of Surplus Property—one Mechanical Cow!

A Stickler

Here was a stickler. How to go about selling a Mechanical Cow? they asked. Although many of the experts were looking forward to the day when they might settle down on that "little farm," they had not yet been able to identify much more of a cow than its moo.

Was it necessary to feed such a cow? And, if so, what did a mechanical cow eat, if not hay or fodder corn? And would it be a Yankee farmer or a technological expert who might be most interested in such a contraption? All sorts of sales approaches were considered.

Fortunately, a closer inspection of the declaring document disclosed that the Mechanical Cow is the trade name for a product of man's ingenuity — a piece of wonder machinery which does everything that Bossie does, and more, too.

Actually, the Mechanical Cow is an ice-cream freezer on a large scale, and its capacity is 40 quarts of ice cream per hour. It consists of a mixing tank, is motor driven,

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Weather Predictions

Snow Flurries

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

(Revere (Ward 5)—Tomorrow.

Lynn—Sunday.
Stoneham—Sunday.
Sharon—Sunday.
Walpole—Sunday.

New Atom Particle Found in Caucasus

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Nov. 30

Prof. Artem Alichanian, Armenian physicist, reported to the Soviet Academy of Sciences today that he had discovered an aparently new kind of atomic particle in cosmic rays.

He found the evidence in the cosmic rays at about 11,000 feet altitude on Mt. Alagez, in the Caucasus. He said: The new particle has about the same mass as a proton, that it ionizes, that it electrifies the air, at a much faster rate than other known particles, and that it has a different penetrating power, greater than most.

There are five known atomic particles, protons, electrons, neutrons, mesotrons, and positrons. The first three make all the 92 chemical elements.

Borrowing By Boston At New Low

By Bertram B. Johansson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the more noteworthy features of Mayor Tobin's seven-year administration of Boston's affairs has not been the much-vaunted $45,000,000 reduction of the city debt, but rather that during 1943 and 1944 the Mayor has had to borrow less money than any other administration since 1888, or for 56 years.

Explanation for the new low in City long-term borrowing—which has dropped from the $16,336,000 debt issued in 1933 during James M. Curley's year as Mayor to an approximate $2,000,000 average for the last two years—lies in two war-created conditions: a new low in the number of relief recipients on the city's welfare rolls, and an almost total absence of City building or road or sewer construction during the last few years.

Federal Grants

The decrease in long-term borrowing during Mayor Tobin's wartime administration parallels a rather similar decrease in the wartime administration of former Mayor James M. Curley, who borrowed in 1914 $6,731,100, and by 1918 the annual sum borrowed was slightly over $2,000,000. But no two years were as low as 1943 and 1944. There were many complaints during the last war about the condition of streets which have been avoided to some extent, at least, by Mayor Tobin, who launched a $1,500,000 road rehabilitation program this year.

Only $550,000 will be borrowed for relief this year, as compared with $7,600,000 in 1933, and with $4,905,000 borrowed in 1939, Mayor Tobin's second year as Mayor.

Another factor which has contributed to the general decline in city borrowing has been the large

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Tokyo Bombed Third Time in Week; Russians Gain 25 Miles in Hungary; Veil Lifted on Postwar 'Lend-Lease'

U. S. implies promise it will take no undue trade advantage over Britain after VE-Day.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—The United States has given the United Kingdom an implied promise that it will not take "undue competitive advantage" of the latter in reconversion and trade development after victory over Germany.

That is the fact that stands out most clearly as the veil is partially lifted on the far-reaching Lend-Lease negotiations between the two countries.

The veil is lifted only partially, according to my understanding, out of apprehension lest American prejudices be aroused over the delicate Lend-Lease subject.

As it is, through a carefully arranged unveiling ceremony, Prime Minister Winston Churchill in London, and the Office of War Information here, issuing a joint statement from Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Acting Secretary of State, explain in largely negative terms what the new Lend-Lease agreement does "not" do.

Between the Lines

What it does do is largely allowed to appear between the lines.

The fact is that the promise against "undue competitive advantage" probably will be followed by the Roosevelt Administration in important ways.

Specifically, it is understood, exports of Lend-Lease food and of munitions will be continued to Britain after the defeat of Germany, and before the defeat of Japan in such quantities that there will be a considerable amelioration of British dietary standards, and simultaneously an opportunity to reconvert British factories—now used for munitions making—on a scale that will permit perhaps 30 per cent of them to go back to peacetime production. This peactime production of goods can be for home consumption or foreign export.

What It Doesn't Do

The negative nature of today's press release dealing with Lend-Lease is illustrated by its comment on foreign trade. The American press release is devoted largely to throwing down previous rumors and to explaining what the new agreement does not do. It does not make Lend-Lease goods "available for re-export commercially." It does not provide loans. "Problems of postwar foreign trade through-

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

Churchill says influx of Lend-Lease goods to be cut in half after Nazis are defeated.

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed today a far-reaching British-American trade arrangement whereby, after the defeat of Germany, Lend-Lease would be cut nearly in half, but Britain would pay cash for American materials intended for eventual re-export from England.

Hammering home Britain's necessity for, and intention of, rebuilding its largely vanished export trade, the Prime Minister told the House of Commons that "it is no part of the Lend-Lease Act to provide general relief, or to provide for postwar reconstruction, or to aid our export trade.

"We shall pay cash for any additional supplies we may wish to take from the United States for export purposes," he declared.

He added that the removal of uncertainties should make it possible for exporters to lay plans now "with assurance" that they could become effective after the war with Germany ends.

Hopes to Cut Lend-Lease Aid

Mr. Churchill said that after Germany's defeat England hoped to be able to cut the Lend-Lease inflow from the United States by about half.

Mr. Churchill said also that his statement had been agreed to "almost sentence by sentence by our American colleagues." Therefore, he declined to expand on it when questioned.

The House cheered when he said he considered "the statement I have made is one of a highly satisfactory nature."

"Never has there been a more thorough understanding of the facts of the economic position and the problems of Great Britain and the United States of America on both sides than we have now been able to reach," Mr. Churchill said.

"Lend-Lease—that very great act—has stood us and our Allies in good stead and we have never asked nor expected any assistance which is not strictly within its terms and provisions," the Prime Minister declared.

U. S. Arrangements

Arrangements already had been made in Washington, he said, as to "what the American Administration feel it is proper and right for us to have in accordance with the terms" of the Act. He added:

"The end of the war with Germany will make possible large reductions in some of our requirements. We expect our needs will be met by a program at a rate not much more than half of what we have been receiving in 1944. All of these supplies and services will be exclusively for the joint war effort against the common enemy."

Mr. Churchill reminded the House that Lend-Lease was an act which "was for the defense of the United States and is strictly limited to what is necessary for the most effective prosecution of the war by the United States and its Allies."

"The prolongation of the war into what will be for us the sixth and seventh year means that certain improvements are essential if our national economy is to be as fully effective as possible for the prosecution of the war," Mr. Churchill said.

"Fatigue and abstinence carried too far and endured too long can impede the effectiveness of a peo-

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Harold Fleming writes of Anglo-American trade problems on the Financial Page.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Smash Across Hungary

Scene of 25-mile Russian advance across the Danube south of Budapest shows the Hungarian Capital threatened with encirclement to the south. Russians also were advancing south of the Carpathians in Slovakia.

Few Cabinet Changes Likely; Stettinius Prewar Record Hit

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—President Roosevelt is planning very few Cabinet changes. The tendency will be to retain rather than to change top officialdom.

Despite the fact that Capital conversation continues to be surcharged with persistent rumors—and rumors of rumors—that a whole series of breath-taking appointments is impending, the best information is that the conversation is more interesting than true The underlying facts appear to be these:

No major shake-up in the Cabinet or in the direction of the principal war agencies is in prospect.

There is little evidence that the labor forces which worked so strongly for Mr. Roosevelt's reelection are, at present at least, exercising any conclusive influence with the President on high appointments. Mr. Roosevelt is sticking to the persons who have been his close associates for the past several years. This inclination is reflected in the promotion of

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Senator Langer (R) of North Dakota asserted today that Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., had delayed this country's preparation for war by failing to support efforts for increased steel production in 1940.

Senator Langer waged a one-man fight against Senate confirmation of President Roosevelt's nomination of Mr. Stettinius as Secretary of State.

In taking the Senate floor to oppose the appointment in a move he conceded probably would be without any other member's support, the North Dakota legislator told his colleagues they would regret any "hasty decision" they might make. Mr. Stettinius was appointed this week to fill the post vacated by Cordell Hull because of ill health.

Asserting that Mr. Stettinius, former Chairman of United States Steel, had been brought into the Government "under the benevolent influence of Mr. Harry Hopkins, who has been his guiding star for many years," Senator Langer asserted the nominee had followed a "do-nothing" policy as

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

President Ousts Biddle Aid In Justice Department Row

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt ousted Assistant Attorney General Norman Littell today and Mr. Littell promptly asserted the situation had prevented appointment of "a Tommy Corcoran henchman" as his successor.

Mr. Littell received reporters at the Department of Justice shortly after the Department released a letter from the President dismissing him for "insubordination."

The Assistant Attorney General has had a wide-open split with his chief, Attorney General Francis Biddle, accusing Mr. Biddle of having interfered in one Justice Department case in favor of Thomas C. (Tommy the cork) Corcoran, former presidential intimate now in private law practice.

Prepared Statement

In a prepared statement distributed at his news conference, the former head of the Justice Department's Land Division said:

"In regard to the statement which the Attorney General has just issued, it is unnecessary for me to say that his use of adjectives regarding my statements to the Mead (War Investigating) Committee, such as 'reckless and unfounded)' do not answer facts. I have stated the facts. I am wholly satisfied with the public service which I have rendered in this matter and a complete victory for good government has been won.

"To state only one consequence, the planned appointment of my successor in this great division of the Department of Justice will not now be a Tommy Corcoran henchman because both the Chief Executive and the judiciary committees of Congress are amply warned."

Concerning Mr. Roosevelt's action in dismissing him after he had rejected Mr. Biddle's request for a resignation, Mr. Littell said in a separate statement released after his news conference:

"I can understand perfectly the President's action. As Commander in Chief in time of war as President of the United States, he cannot possibly go into the details of a matter like this. He

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

French Unlikely to Shoot Hostages as Threatened

By William Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Nov. 30—Gen. Jacques-Philippe Leclerc's proclamation at Strasbourg, threatening to execute five German hostages for every French soldier killed by snipers or guerrillas, spotlights the necessity for a careful Allied policy in dealing with prospective German guerrillas as the Allied armies strike deeper into the Reich.

Although the Nazis have made consistent use of the hostage system in an effort to smash patriot resistance in Europe—the destruction of the Czechoslovakian village of Lidice being one of the most flagrant examples—Allied armies heretofore have not descended to the practice of taking hostages or threatening civilian reprisals.

With United States troops taking over the garrisoning of Strasbourg, it is doubted here that Gen. Leclerc's proclamation actually will be carried out, as it was not to be effective until Dec. 2.

Threat to Snipers

The proclamation was issued by General Leclerc as Commander of the French 2nd Armored Division attached to the United States Seventh Army. In addition to the hostage threat, it specified that all snipers would be shot immediately. It provided that persons sheltering or assisting snipers also would be executed and that persons carrying weapons without permits would be court-martialed.

A Supreme Headquarters statement today said:

"The Allied Expeditionary Force is operating in conformity with the Geneva Convention of 1929, and in particular with Article 2, which states, 'Measures of reprisal against prisoners of war are prohibited.'"

Subparagraph "D" of Paragraph 358 of the rules of land warfare of the United States Army, however, states that "hostages taken and held for the declared purpose of preventing unlawful acts may be punished or put to death."

As is the case with any field commander, General Leclerc is entrusted by the Supreme Commander with adequate authority to issue any orders necessary and to take any steps requisite for attaining his military objectives as long as he is not violating international law.

It was expected that the French military governor of Strasbourg and the American garrison commander would issue new proclamations in their own names, replacing that of General Leclerc.

The Allies are unlikely to handle resisting Germans with kid gloves inside the Reich, but it is emphasized that they certainly will obey international practices.

Historic Background

It is pointed out that there is a long history of the employment of hostages in Alsace, of which General Leclerc is fully conversant. In the war of 1870, the Germans took numbers of Frenchmen hostage in efforts to stamp out Franc Tireur resistance and went so far as to tie the mayors of Alsace towns on front of locomotives to prevent sabotage on rail lines.

One of the circumstances which may have influenced General Leclerc in issuing the proclamation was that his French units which brilliantly took Strasbourg were essentially infantry and therefore unable to patrol the streets adequately to comb out snipers.

The American units now reaching Strasbourg are equipped with tanks, which are the most effective way of rooting out isolated guerrillas. But it is quite apparent that this way of rooting out guerrillas has used up more Allied

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Self-Ruling Units Seen in Yugoslav State

By a Staff Artist

Will Tito Federate?

The "independent units" of which Yugoslavia's Partisan leader talks in his plans for a postwar nation are shown within Yugoslavia's present borders. Istria and Carinthia have been included among some Yugoslav claims, while demands for portions of Greek and Bulgarian Macedonia also have been hinted.

Mr. Markham has returned from a war post in southeastern Europe, under conditions which brought him into close contact with Yugoslav affairs.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The plan of the Yugoslav Partisans to reorganize their state on the basis of independent, self-governing units has been definitely approved by the Soviet Government, according to reports from Moscow.

This is not at all surprising, since the Moscow Radio and the Russian-sponsored "Free Yugoslavia" Radio have been promoting the plan for more than a year, while Pan-Slav congresses frequently held in Moscow have enthusiastically lauded it.

Federative Yugoslovia is considered one of the outstanding features of the Partisans' program.

One cannot definitely say how many units there will be nor trace all their boundaries, since the Partisans themselves have not settled all points. But it seems certain that the six main units will be Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Bosnia with Herzegovina.

Sandjak Organized

An intermediate region is the Sandjak, which has been separately organized by the Partisans and some of whose inhabitants have demanded an independent status. The status of Voivodina in

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Six Allied armies keep up pressure on Western Front—13 more Japanese ships sunk.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The third bombing of Tokyo within a week by Saipan-based Superfortresses of the American 20th Air Force has been effected without loss.

The raid, which was made Nov. 29 by Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell's 21st Bomber Command, was the first night mission. The weather was cloudy and results of the bombing, which was made with precision instruments, could not be determined.

The purpose of submitting Japan's war production and communications to as much interference as possible may be expected to continue steadily. Another bombing party descended upon Iwo Jima, the Volcano Island base 750 miles south of Tokyo and 725 miles north of Saipan—the nearest Japanese base from which that American base might be bombed.

Meanwhile around Leyte, American fighter planes—presumably from carriers—sank 10 Japanese transports and three destroyer escorts, sending some 4,000 troops to the bottom. Apparently the Japanese were attempting to land a whole new division of reinforcements at Leyte, but this was subjected to two days and a night of continuous attacks by Kittyhawks, Thunderbolts, and Lightnings.

Altogether, the Japanese have lost 26 transports and 17 escort vessels in attempts to land fresh forces on Leyte.

On the Western Front all six armies maintained their terrific pressure. In the Roer River sector to the north General Simpson's Ninth Army faced the flooding of the river owing to the opening of the floodgates of dams by German defenders. At some points the river had flooded the valley to the width of nearly a mile. The Ninth Army made a predawn attack in a fog in this part of the line before Cologne, using flamethrowers and phosphorous artillery barrage. But they found the Germans strongly entrenched.

Farther south, in the Saar sector, General Patton's Third Army gained on an average of a mile toward Merzig and Saarlautern, as a frost hardened the muddy fields somewhat. The most forward point was held by General Patch's Seventh Army, which was fighting around Hagenau, 31 miles from Karlsruhe on the Rhine.

With the port of Antwerp now announced to be in full working order, General Eisenhower is at last in a position to pile up his huge preponderance of men and equipment ready for a major advance in the west.

Important gains both north and south of Budapest are announced by the Russians. Some 130 miles to the south, Marshal Fedor Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army has crossed the Danube and pushed on 25 miles to take Pecs, Mohacs, and Batasze. Sixty miles to the northeast, Russian forces have captured the important cities of Eger and Szikszo.

In the Far East, the unexpected absence of any Japanese troops opposing the Chinese advance southward from Bhamo in North Burma, has given rise to speculation that the Japanese may be pulling out of most of Burma.

Air Over Tokyo:

Again no Superfortresses were lost from enemy action in the Nov. 29 night attack on Tokyo.

Results of this third strike in a week against industrial targets in the Japanese Capital were not observed because of cloud cover, a 20th Air Force communiqué said.

Crewmen reported that antiaircraft fire was meager and inaccurate.

The communiqué said that in-

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

Men of Navy Fight All Night To Save Blazing Ships at Sea

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Clad in asbestos fire-fighting suits and using oxygen respirators, American sailors fought and overcame windswept fires on a British Motor Transport and an American Cargo Ship, three days off Casablanca following a collision which imperilled the crews and supplies of critical war matériel including more than 1,000,000 gallons of 100 octane gasoline.

Details of this epic fight against the "No. 1 Enemy" on the high seas were told by the participants in interviews at the First Naval District today.

Most spectacular incident of the event was the way in which two of the specially trained fire fighters, hindered by their cumbersome safety suits, climbed aboard the tanker while gasoline spray and swirling smoke from holds still ablaze sought to stop their efforts to smother the fires with specially prepared "foam."

This was the final act of a drama which started when Commander Henry Mullins, Jr., U. S. N. of Marion, South Carolina, saw columns of flame and smoke leaping into the sky as dusk fell and ordered two destroyer escorts, the Ahrens, commanded by Lieut. William J. Rogers of Quincy, and the Holton, commanded by Lieut. Commander John B. Boy of Miami Beach, to investigate.

When the destroyer-escorts arrived on the scene, the American Cargo ship Howard L. Gibson, loaded with war supplies including a deckload of crated gliders, was found to have been in collision with the British motor transport George W. McKnight, a tanker carrying 10,000 tons of high-octane gasoline.

First concerned with the safety of the personnel, Commander Mullins ordered the two Naval vessels to pick up survivors. The Holton took the men from the Gibson on board, while the Ahrens rescued those from the McKnight. Of the 128 merchant sailors 121 were rescued.

Directing the rescue work to the salvage of the vital warstuffs on the Gibson, Commander Mullins placed the Holton alongside the starboard side of the Gibson and stationed the Ahrens off the port bow. A fire fighting party from the Holton went aboard the Gibson, despite the intense heat, smoke and exploding ammunition from the "ready boxes" of the anti-aircraft guns.

Six water lines were laid into the blazing forward holds by the Holton, two lines were hooked up from the Gibson as soon as the engines could be put into commission and five lines from the Ahrens played across the blazing forward holds. Some idea of the damage from the exploding shells can be gained from Commander Mullins' statement that the forward section of the Gibson looked like "Swiss cheese when the fire was out, but no one was hit."

Among the fire fighters boarding the Gibson was Seaman, 1C, John E. Ross of Bedford, a young "smoke-eater" from the Bedford Fire Department, who was officially commended by Lieut.-Commander Boy for his part in extinguishing the fire.

After an all-night battle, the fire was brought under control on the Gibson and the Navy turned its attention to the MacKnight, which was still burning about six miles away.

Coming up to the blazing tanker, a volunteer party under Lieut. Donald B. Burke of Dunsmuir, Calif., clad in asbestos suits and armed with "handy Billies"—self-operating water pumps—and foam extinguishers, went aboard.

Using the remaining lifeboat lines which dangled close to the water, two men from the Ahrens, Boatswain's Mate 2C William W. Kellog of Santa Barbara, Calif., and Chief Water Tender Roger B. Canfield of Evansville, Ind., told of the struggle they had as first on board.

With the "handy Billies" they were able to approach the broken glass hatchcovers on the tanks where the flames were still blazing below decks. The Navy men poured the smothering "foam" into the sections, finally extinguishing all of the blaze.

Cause of the collision which sent the original flames 250 feet in the air has no official explanation. Talk with the merchant seaman survivors, however, told the Navy rescuers that something went wrong with the ship ahead of the Gibson in its convoy line. To avoid running into this vessel, the Gibson is said to have swung out in a wide arc which brought the cargo vessel into the next lane of the convoy where the MacKnight was struck.

The merchant ships were able to make port under their own power, while the two destroyer-escorts returned to Boston for repair of their damage caused by the heavy seas during the fire fighting.

Winners in High Seas Fire Fight

Official United States Navy

They Fought Flaming Oil

Naval personnel who rescued men and materials in convoy fire back in Boston where their ships are to be repaired, told of battling wind and blaze off Africa. Front row, left to right: Lieut. William J. Rogers of Quincy, Commander U. S. S. Ahrens; Commander Henry Mullins, Jr., of Marion, S. C., Escort Commander. Back row, left to right: Lieut. Frank J. Casey, of Franklin, Executive Officer, U. S. S. Ahrens; Seaman 1/c John E. Ross of Bedford, firefighter from the U. S. S. Holton.

Pouring Rain Stops Schools And Launching

Wind - driven rain which poured over coastal New England brought school children in Greater Boston and other communities an unexpected holiday today and resulted in the upset of many plans.

For the first time on record, it was too wet to launch a submarine at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, and Rear Admiral Thomas Withers, Commandant, postponed until tomorrow the launching of the U. S. S. Diablo, scheduled for today.

Whistles and bells from factories, churches and fire stations and the area's radio announcers sounded the news of "No School" before eight o'clock this morning in Boston, Cambridge, Watertown, and a dozen other communities. Among the informal announcers was a Dudley St. streetcar motorman, who met a group of rain-splashed but determined youngsters boarding his car with their books and turned them back to their homes.

Breakers thundering in on the high tide forced many residents of coastal communities to seek higher ground, and water rose three feet in the office of the appropriately-named Neptune Oil Company, on Boston's T-Wharf.

All along Atlantic Avenue, from the North End to Northern Avenue, the salt water of an 11.5-foot tide, driven two feet higher by the strong northeasterly winds, covered piers to various depths—and would have risen another six inches, it is believed, if the wind had not suddenly shifted to the southwest shortly before noon, during the last stage of the flood tide.

Boston's record tide was 15 feet, in 1851.

Lunch hours were postponed for two hours or more, as workers found themselves marooned on the piers. Longshoremen stopped work on vitally important war cargoes as the water rose and the rain lashed wharfs, decks, and gangplanks. In many places sea water flooded Atlantic and Northern Avenues themselves. A section of sidewalk on Atlantic Avenue, at Central Wharf was undermined by the tide and gave way.

The total raintall for the storm locally was close to two inches, according to U. S. Weather Bureau officials in Boston.

Moderate snow accumulated to a depth of more than four inches early in the day at Montpelier, Vt., and Burlington, Vt., had light snow. Presque Isle, Maine, also reported snow. Bangor, Maine, had an inch followed by freezing rain and sleet. Rain also succeeded two inches of snow at Concord, N. H.

Reliance on Better Leadership Called Bay State Prison Need

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More and more reliance on professional leadership among the officers of Massachusetts prisons and reformatories of the future, and less on walls and bars and cell blocks, was advocated today in plans set forth by State Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman.

Speaking before the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work which entered its final day at the Hotel Statler, Commissioner Lyman said: "Massachusetts never has had a reformatory that was a reformatory. I have yet to see an inmate of one of our institutions sent back into the community equipped to make good except through his personal contact with an individual who was skilled at leadership."

Commissioner Lyman expects to begin his reforms by seeking legislative approval for raising the minimum pay of correction officers to $1,800 a year. It is now $1,560, he said, and at one time was $13.80 a week at the State farm. By this means, he hoped to attract the best talent possible.

He said that at present there are 200 youths between the ages of 14 and 18 at Concord Reformatory. They are all mixed in with adult offenders, he said, but added: "The fault is not with the administration but with the building. Concord is a prison and provides no opportunity for segregation."

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Reformatory for Women at Framingham, told the same group that in dealing with the juvenile delinquent we need "a capacity for endless teaching, endless patience," and a viewpoint similar to that of the Quakers when they have a "concern" with a problem.

"That means with them," said Dr. Van Waters, "that the problem is going to be on their minds until it is solved." Solution must start, however, she said, with concrete acts of helpfulness toward the delinquents and not with scientific techniques. Reversal of this process, she said, was nothing less than cruelty.

Negley K. Teeters, Professor of Criminology of Temple University, and author of several books on penology, told the Conference that he foresaw "complete abolition of the prison as we know it today."

The prison as it exists today, Professor Teeters said, "is outmoded by the findings of the social sciences.

"Its failure to reform or rehabilitate criminals," he added, "is generally recognized in penal circles, and its demise is only a matter of time."

Meanwhile, he said, there were compromises that could be made, namely, new types of cottages, rather than "the Bastille" type of prison, each entire prison to house not more than 500 inmates; institutional programs featuring individual rather than mass treatment; a labor program integrated with the educational program, which would prepare inmates for life after release; the elimination of badgering by guards, and the substitution of personnel selected for their abilities in dealing with men.

"The realistic use of the probation technique," the criminologist said, "with the use of pre-sentence clinics staffed by experts in the fields of human behavior, will go far in hastening the day when the more costly and altogether futile prison will completely disappear except for the inured criminal who has convinced us that he cannot live in a free and normal society."

Professor Hans Kohn of Smith College, who was the featured speaker at the luncheon today, called upon the social workers for "permanent effort and unrelenting vigilance, as well as hard thinking." Without these, he said, the peace would be no more secure than it turned out to be after World War I.

Dwight J. Bradley of the National Citizens Political Action Committee of New York told a group on community organization that the people must accept political action as an inevitable accompaniment of the present social changes.

Defending the term, he said that political action "only means that each citizen should preserve and use his share of the common fund of social power in an active manner, not letting it fall into disuse through apathy and neglect."

New officers of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, elected at a business meeting last night are: President, Dr. Van Waters; vice-presidents, Alice Fossey and F. Frank Vorenberg; secretary, Barbara C. Wallace, and treasurer, Ernest S. Kavanaugh.

Legality of OPA Orders Referred To Appeals Court

Decision as to the legality of Office of Price Administration orders under which gasoline dealers are suspended from doing business for the duration of the war for violating OPA regulations, has been referred to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, it was learned today.

Judge Francis J. W. Ford, in the United States District Court, granted an injunction to sustain the effective date of a suspension order against Joseph diMelia, a Belmont garage owner, who was charged by the OPA with violating the ration regulations.

The OPA some time ago found Mr. diMelia guilty of violations and ordered that he be suspended from doing business for the duration of the war. He appealed to the United States District Court and Judge Ford decreed that the OPA did have authority to issue such an order.

Today an appeal from the District Court ruling was filed at the Federal Court and is expected to come before the higher court in March.

In upholding the OPA, Judge Ford said that there was ample evidence to warrant suspension, and that diMelia, by "carelessness and neglect" permitted 5,000 gallons of gasoline to be diverted into the "black market" when his employees accepted coupons without registration numbers on them.

Bay Staters Buy Over Fifth Of Loan Quota

Massachusetts sales of Series E Bonds in the Sixth War Loan campaign have reached $36,100,000, according to figures released by the Treasury Department today. This amounts to 20.8 per cent of the $173,000,000 quota in sales to individuals set for the Bay State.

Over-all sales up to the close of business last night had reached 18.6 per cent of the $706,000,000 quota, or $131,300,000, the announcement also stated.

Gay Skating Show

A three-hour skating show will entertain War Bond buyers at Boston Arena next Monday night. It will include an old-fashioned 11-on-a-side hockey game between Boston Latin and Boston English High School teams, and a reproduction on ice of the famous "Gay Nineties Revue," which Boston's Park Department puts on each summer at Fens Stadium.

Tickets are available only to residents of Boston, and are to be obtained from movie theaters and banks in the residential districts upon the purchase of a Bond. The City of Boston is staging the production in association with the Boston Districts War Finance Committee.

Sixty expert skaters make up the cast. One of their most brilliant numbers will be "Dance of the Hours." Members of the cast are from the Skating Club of Boston, the Commonwealth Skating Club, the Sunday Morning Club, and the Boston Skaters Association, who have volunteered their talents.

Game of "Bandy"

There also will be a chorus of 33 voices from the Spars, Coast Guard Women's organization. The old-fashioned hockey game will be played with a rubber ball and field-hockey sticks. The game, popular during the nineties, was called "Bandy."

A one-act play, written and produced especially for the benefit of the Sixth War Loan drive and entitled "The Favor," will be put on by the American Theater Wing at the rally.

Plans for the participation in the War Loan drive by Boston schools will be outlined at a meeting of intermediate and high school teachers with school department heads today at 15 Beacon Street. Elementary school teachers were called in for the same purpose yesterday.

Governor Saltonstall has issued a statement heartily indorsing the Boston Symphony Orchestra concert to be held Dec. 14 in Boston Garden, and admission to which will be by the purchase of bonds.

"We are most fortunate in having such a distinguished symphony orchestra and its conductor in this Commonwealth and especially to have the opportunity to hear them in Boston Garden at this special Sixth War Loan Concert," the Governor said.

New Low Is Shown by Boston In Amount of Its Borrowing

Continued from Page 1

annual Federal grants to the city for welfare, in amounts which currently total approximately $4,000,000 annually. These Government grants were begun shortly after President Roosevelt first took office.

The $45,000,000 reduction of the city debt, to which Mayor Tobin pointed repeatedly during his recent campaign as an example of his economizing, was mandatory. The city, according to statute, simply had to pay off that amount of debt.

Boston's credit, in this respect, has always been good, for never, in its entire financial history, has it defaulted on principal or interest payments on any of its large-scale loans, according to financial literature from the Auditor's office.

Sharp Decline

Mayor Tobin's borrowing practices have seen a sharp decline since his first year in office, 1938, when the city issued debt in the amount of $13,596,300. More than a third of this total, or $4,257,000, was borrowed for welfare in that year, while the other $9,000,000 was borrowed variously for the building of police stations, sewers, a partial loan on the new court house, and the Huntington Avenue Subway.

This year only $2,300,000 will be borrowed by the city, figuring in two anticipated loans, if no other loan requests are made. Last year's low of borrowed monies stands at $1,970,000.

The largest debt incurred by the city during any single four-year term was in former Mayor Curley's administration, from 1930 through 1933, when a total of $62,762,000 was borrowed in four years, or an average of more than $15,000,000 each year.

Welfare Loans

Since welfare borrowing has been permitted by the Legislature only since 1933, it was not the welfare category which swelled the City's debt from 1930 through 1932 in the Curley administration, but City building and construction. In 1930, for example the following large amounts of debt were recorded: $1,000,000 for widening of Charles Street, $1,000,000 for sewerage works, $1,000,000 for widening and construction of Summer and L streets, $2,000,000 for reconstruction of streets, $2,500,000 for making of and typical, except that they for beach improvements, various city hospital buildings and playgrounds. During Mr. Curley's four years such loans were frequent and typical, exceept that they were usually smaller but more numerous. In 1933 a total of $4,200,000 was borrowed for the East Boston Tunnel.

Mechanical Cow 'Moos' for Buyer At Surplus Sale

Continued from Page 1

and equipped with a cooler, an electric heater, and a complete refrigerating unit.

These Mechanical Cows have been supplied to the armed forces in all parts of the world so that even in the hottest climates, G. I. Joe usually gets his favorite dish of ice cream. This is possible, because the machine combines all the elements of natural cow's milk through an ingenious process of emulsifying skim-milk powder, sweet butter, and water by tremendous centrifugal force. In the same process, the product is scientifically pasteurized and clarified, thus assuring absolute cleanliness and purity.

Final disposition of this item has not yet been determined. First, it will be offered to tax-supported institutions under the regulations of the Surplus Property Act. If there are no takers, then it will be offered to dealers in this type of equipment.

Meantime, the sales experts have heaved a sigh of relief and relaxed as they turned back to the disposition of such humdrum items as teakettles, hardware, automotive and construction machinery, floor coverings, textiles, and industrial furniture.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Masonic Service Club Activities Described

Masonic Service Club activities for members of the armed forces were described by State Senator Arthur W. Coolidge, of Reading, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, at the annual meeting of the Masonic Secretaries' Association of Massachusetts at the Boston Masonic Temple last evening.

Warren G. Wheeler of Dedham was elected President of the organization for the ensuing year; Charles H. Brown of Holbrook, First Vice-President; Henry S. C. Cummings of Newton Centre, Second Vice-President; Richard W. Long of Greenwood, Secretary, and William L. Oldroyd of Framingham, Sergeant-at-Arms. Walter M. Farrar of Everett, was re-elected Treasurer.

Labor Groups Report

Campaign expenditures totalling $10,432 were reported to Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook today by the Massachusetts C. I. O. Political Action Committee. Receipts of the same amount were also reported.

The Non-Partisan Political Committee of the American Federation of Labor reported receipts of $2,877.98 and expenditures of a like amount.

Same Tunnel Toll Urged

A petition for permission to continue the present toll rates for vehicles using the Sumner Tunnel between Boston and East Boston, for another year beginning Jan. 1, was filed today by the City of Boston with the State Public Utilities Commission. Present toll rate for passenger cars using the tunnel is 20 cents.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC6, 9.61 mcs., 31.4 m.
Moscow—6:47 p. m.—English Period. 15.2 mcs., 19.7 m.; 15.1 mcs., 19.8 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Scotland at War." GSU, 7.26 mcs., 41.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 mcs., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of long ago. YV5RN 4.92 mcs., 60.9 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter, Macdonald Hastings. GSU, 7.26 mcs., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 mcs., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 mcs., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. 11.94 mcs., 25.11 m.; 9.48 mcs., 31.6 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSU, 7.26 mcs., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 mcs., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8:30 p. m.—Popular Intermezzo. TGWA, 9.68 mcs., 31 m.
Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC7, 11.84 mcs., 2.53 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	"Irish Melodies"
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk	Musical program	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Hollywood	WHDH Air Exp. Music	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Dr.; Help Wanted	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Chas. Pelley; Melody in Sky; Songs.	Air Express; Songs	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, news	News service
4:15 Vets' Information	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Erskine Butterfield's Or
4:30 News commentator	News commentator	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	War Bond Show	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45 "Follies" — Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan"; sk.	'Young Widder Brown'	"The Handy Man"	Dick Stabile's Orch.
5:00 Howe, m. c.; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15 "Evelyn Winters"	'Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Treasury Salute"	Round-Up Time; songs
5:30 Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Round-Up Time; songs
5:45 "Inside MGM"	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News Service
6:00 "Page One"; news	Waltz Time	News; Geoffrey Hatwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15 CBS World News	News; "Whose War?"	Embarkation Port Band	"Digest"; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Roundup; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Fred Waring program	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Barry Wood, songs
7:15 Popular music	Fred Waring program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dean Hudson's Orch.	News; Tax talk
7:30 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	Boston Quiz Kids	Bob Burns; Shirley Ross; orch.; guest star	Confidentially Yours	America Sings
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	Boston Quiz Kids		Adrian Rollini's Trio	Natural science talk
8:00 Suspense; Cary Grant; mystery dr	Clifford Prevost, news	**Frank Morgan; C Daley; Eric Blore; Rob Young**	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 Death Valley Sheriff; drama; News	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dinah Shore's Open House; Jack Carson	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert melodies
8:30 **America's Town Meeting**	**America's Town Meeting**		Sammy Kaye's Or; Paul Winchell; J. Mahoney	Irish melodies
8:45 **'Is Large-Scale Foreign**	**'Is Large-Scale Foreign**			Boston Yanks football
9:00 Maj. Bowes Amateur program	**Trade Expansion Necessary to Our Prosperity?**	**Bing Crosby; Eugenie Baird; Spike Jones**	Gabriel Heatter, news	Testimonial; speakers
9:15 'Corliss Archer'; dr	Harry James' Orch.	**Joan Davis; Jack Haley; comedy; songs; orch.**	"Screen Test"	**Classic Album: Brahms'**
9:30 'Corliss Archer'; dr	Dance orchestra; drama		**Licia Albanese; Francesco Valentino; orchestra**	**Double Concerto**
9:45				Classical Album
10:00 "The First Line"; drama; guests	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Abbott & Costello Show	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Bos. Symphony Preview	Abbott & Costello Show	"Well-Known People"	Bobby Byrnes' Orch.
10:30 Ray Bloch; Larry Douglas; guest	March of Time; drama music; guest speakers	**Rudy Vallee Show; Edith Gwynn; guest**	Parade; Music Roundup	Sonny Dunham's rOch.
10:45			Music Roundup; Wither	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Jazz Album
11:15 Unrationed Jam	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	"Radio Newsreel"	Jazz Album
11:30 **Viva America; The Panchos; trio**	Fishermen's program	**Music in American Cities; N. Y. Early Years**	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Day's End; music
11:45	Concert Miniature; news		Guy Lombardo's Or.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Ag Express Music	News; "Dress Parade"	Music; Weather; Music	
7:15 News; Herb Lewis	News; Music	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Air Express Music	Nelson Bragg, News	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Shopping talk	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	"Tick Tock Tunes"	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Music; Newscast	Musical program	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Tune Factory	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 **School of the Air; This Living World**	Breakfast Club	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz Show; Lester Smith	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15 "Light of World"	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Riley, organist
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason"
11:00 "Amanda"; sk.	'Breakfast at Sardi's'	"Road of Life"; sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program
11:15 Second Husband	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 "Bright Horizon"	News' commentator	Star Playhouse; sketch	"Happy Joe & Ralph"	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; duet	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens	Sidney Moseley, news	Dude Ranch
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.		**Nicolas Slonimsky; talk**	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Allen Roth's Music	The Wax Museum	Terry House Party	News service
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Allen Roth's Music	"Luncheon With Salvy"	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Curtain Time with
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Jean Harper; News
2:00 Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orch.	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Charlie Barnet's Or.
2:15 "Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food talk	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Bon Chester's Orch.
2:30 Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orchestra	"Woman in White"	Yankee Kitchen	Sam Donahue's Orch.
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	WHDH Studio Orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	"Real Stories"; drama	Kick Conka
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Bod Rhodes' Orch.	Ira Bates, organist
3:15 "Tena & Tim"	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	"Air Express"; music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Vocal Rhythm Trio	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45 Dr.; Help Wanted	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00 "Melody in the Sky"; 'Lullaby"	Air Express; Lullabies	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	News service
4:15	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	**Jane Cowl, talk**	Al Donahue's Orch.
4:30 "Interview Time"	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Shep Field's Orch.
4:45 "Follies"; Evelyn	'Hop Harrigan"	'Young Widder Brown'	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Howe, m.c.; News	'Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Music Roundup	News service
5:15 Evelyn Winters; sk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	'Christmas Window'; sk	Round-Up Time
5:30 Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	Round-Up Time
5:45 'Inside MGM.; int.	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comment	Musical program	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	News; "Whose War?"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; "Parade"	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Ed Wynn's Happy Island	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Richard Salinger, news
7:15 Army-Navy Preview	Orchestra; soloists	J. W. Vandercook, news	Treasury; Dance Orch.	News service
7:30 Friday on B'dway; soloist; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; dr	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall; variety
7:45	"The Lone Ranger"; dr	"Frontline Headlines"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall; variety
8:00 "Aldrich Family,"	Clifford Prevost, news	Paul Lavalle's Orch.;	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 with Dickie Jones	Symphonic Gems	songs; Genevieve Rowe	Bobby Norris' Or.; songs	Concert melodies
8:30 "Adventures of the	Famous Jury Trials; dr.	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	'Freedom of Opportunity';	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Thin Man"; News	Famous Jury Trials; dr.	Show; Larry Adler	drama; guests	Royal Quartet
9:00 "It Pays to Be Ignorant"; guest	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Frank Munn; Evelyn	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Puccini; La Boheme (Act**
9:15	'Gang Busters"; sketch	M'Gregor; choir; orch.	"Screen Test Time"	**IV)**
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	'People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Quiz	**Classical Album**
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, me	
10:00 Moore - Durante	Earl Godwin, news	**Amos 'n' Andy; comedy**	Network sports	Olympics - Baltimore
10:15 Show; com; music	Ted Malone, comment	**Amos 'n' Andy; comedy**	Network sports	hockey game
10:30 **Stage Door Canteen**	The Symphonette, with	Bill Stern; J. Dempsey	Network sports	Hockey game
10:45 **Stage Door Canteen**	M. Piastro, conductor	**Capt Mildred H. McAfee**	News service	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast; Sports news	News; Elmer N. Eddy	Network sports	Duke Ellington's Or.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Milton George's Orch.,	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30 Dance orchestra	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Dance orchestra	Concert Miniature; news	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End; News

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Snow Flurries

Boston and Vicinity: Light to occasionally moderate rain this afternoon becoming intermittent and changing to snow flurries tonight, turning much colder tonight with lowest temperatures in the middle 20's by morning. Friday cloudy with occasional snow flurries and much colder than today with temperatures remaining below freezing. Thirty to 40 miles per hour gusty winds tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Intermittent light rain changing to snow flurries late today and continuing tonight, turning much colder tonight. Friday cloudy with snow flurries and much colder. Strong winds tonight and Friday with gales along the coast.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:34 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Friday, 12:49 a. m.; height 11.4 feet.

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Britain and U. S. Revert To Original Air Platforms

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 30—On the basis of new proposals offered the International Civil Aviation Conference here independently by the British and American delegations, these two would seem to have stepped back virtually to the respective positions taken on controversial issues when they arrived Nov. 1, and to be saying to each other: "I've tried to meet you halfway. You won't come the other half. All right. I think I was right to begin with. Here's my position. Take it or leave it."

Actually, in spite of the decided note of finality with which Adolf A. Berle, Jr., host delegation head, explained the revised United States plan to the press, many observers have not given up hope of an accord on the main issue—whether restrictions, either by specified formula or through the operation of an arbitrary central authority, are to be placed on postwar civil air commerce. The United States doesn't want such restrictions. The British do.

Oversimplified, but in essence, the two new plans present this picture: The Americans, who had tentatively agreed to accept a 50-50 division of traffic as a starting point for capacity increases based on increases in traffic demands, and who also had approved a plan for review by a central authority of rates set by operators' conferences, have now proposed to leave the matter of rates and quotas entirely out of consideration, as they had originally wanted, these to be determined on a bilateral basis under a universal granting of full freedom of the air. This would include the right to pick up passengers at intermediate foreign points on a through route.

"Escalator" and U. S. Plan

Leaving out quotas, the moot question of application of the "escalator clause" to this last or "fifth freedom" also would be eliminated under this United States plan. Contracting nations would have the right to withdraw from the "fifth-freedom" grant under this proposal, but thereupon would be ineligible to receive it from any other member still subscribing to that section.

The United States proposes that if its new suggestions are not accepted by the conference as a whole and incorporated into whatever final convention the meeting adopts, its plan be offered as a protocol which these nations agreeing might sign separately.

It is doubted by some that the British would concede either to incorporating this plan in the conference convention or to signing such a separate protocol. This would mean that the conference would end, presumably with establishment of a central world air organization with the task of administering technical rules and other navigation matters, but with only consultative powers in general and no jurisdiction over rates and flight frequencies or quotas, and having produced formal agreement on the one main issue only between those among whom there was no disagreement to begin with.

British Plan

On the other hand, the new British plan, while it goes back to its original preference for a central authority with power to govern matters of transport as well as navigation, grants what the United States has wanted in respect to that "fifth freedom" insofar as the governing board of this central authority might decide in individual cases. In other words, the British would let this central authority, which would be democratically constituted, apply the "fifth freedom" wherever it would be considered necessary.

While this would establish what the United States didn't want—a powerful central authority—it would be set up, the British argue, so as to give the United States reasonable assurance of the kind of traffic division it desires. In respect to the strong central authority, and even the degree of granting the full "fifth freedom," this is still some way from the positions taken by the Americans under their new plan.

It is not, however, so very far from the farthest advanced point which the Americans had taken previously. Some believe that the two, in fact, on the basis of concessions made at various times before, were fairly close to a compromise plan offered by the Canadians, which would give the United States part of what it wanted.

Some specialists in diplomacy interpret the sudden backward step of the Americans as a gesture to "call the British bluff." These hold that inasmuch as the United States never had given official cognizance of the Canadian compromise, it might yet, without "losing face," find common ground there with the British.

Support for U. S. Plan

Others declare that the United States is determined to hold its ground, especially in view of what has developed to be overwhelming support of its stand against restrictions by others of the 52 voting nations present, including some western European countries which it had once been supposed would follow the British.

By maintaining this stand, it is reasoned, the British might be persuaded to "go along," for if they didn't, they would, in effect, be left more or less out in the cold when it came to arranging satisfactory flying accords bilaterally with other nations, particularly the United States.

That "fifth freedom," by the way, is simply this: Suppose the United States should run a through line to Paris by way of London. Under the plan which it was at one time ready to accept, it would start out on the basis of a 50-50 split of the traffic available at New York, most of which, of course, would go only to London. It would want, however, to be able to operate enough equipment to enable it to pick up traffic in London and take it to Paris.

Under the escalator plan, it would be allowed to increase its equipment whenever it showed that it was traveling at more than 65 per cent of capacity. The disagreement hinged on deciding whether just passengers starting at New York, or also those picked up in London, should be included in the base volume on which this increase would be figured. The United States said all of it should be included. The British said none. The Canadians suggested one third.

Air-Fuel Tax Decried

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 30 (AP)—A suggestion that states consider enactment of an aviation fuel tax to finance airport development drew opposition yesterday at an interstate civil-aviation conference.

R. M. Averill, Assistant to the President of the Pennsylvania Central Airlines, declared "the air-line industry is opposed to any gasoline tax" and asserted a heavy gas levy "would put the entire industry into a financial chaotic condition."

Maj. Arthur H. Tully, Jr., Massachusetts Director of State Aeronautics, raised the question of the tax during discussion of model-airport-zoning legislation at the concluding session of the two-day meeting, attended by representatives of 15 states.

"The fate of a lot of the things we propose to do," said Major Tully, "depends on our aeronautics departments getting some income in the form of taxes."

Those Wardens' Helmets To Retail at $1.10 Ceiling

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Surplus stocks of those white enamel safety helmets purchased for air-raid wardens will be sold at a top retail price of $1.10 each.

The Office of Price Administration fixed this ceiling Nov. 29 for 300,000 such helmets to be sold by the Treasury Department's procurement division. Wholesalers will have a ceiling of 75 cents, while procurement division prices will range from 60 to 68 cents.

Churches Divided on Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Possible inclusion of the lay employees of religious institutions in the Social Security System brought out a division of sentiment among Protestant churches at the closing session here of the Church Pension Conference representing 21 denominations.

No disagreement appeared, however, on the exclusion of ministers or members of religious orders, as opposition was general. Some churches also would like to have their missionaries and parochial school teachers, the latter the Lutherans particularly, omitted along with their clergy.

When views of church pension officials were asked, Dr. Thomas A. Stafford, Executive Secretary of the Board of Pensions of the Methodist Church, Chicago, stated that the official position of the Methodist Church favored the inclusion of lay employees of the religious, educational, and benevolent organizations in the Church, but was opposed to the inclusion of the clergy.

8,000,000 Memberships

This decision was taken in May of this year in the Quadriennial General Conference of the Methodist Church at Kansas City, Mo. The membership of the Methodist Church stands at around 8,000,000.

Protest against placing employees of religious institutions under the Social Security Act then was voiced by Dr. Thomas J. Watts, Executive Secretary of the Relief and Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, Dallas, Texas. The Southern Baptists' membership totals 5,000,000.

The issue involved is a question of taxing churches, Dr. Watts declared, and the Southern Baptists do not want the churches to be taxed at all.

Dr. Watts added that if the Government once began to tax the lay workers of the churches for Social Security, presently it would tax their ministers as well. He urged opposition at Washington to inclusion in the federal social security program.

It was agreed to call a special conference on the Social Security question when occasion was made by specific bills in Congress.

Dr. Charles L. Calkins, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Pensions of the Methodist Church, Chicago, was elected President of the Church Pensions Conference for its 31st year.

Girl Runs to Track With Blazing Broom To Flag Train Periling Crashed Plane

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 30 (AP)—Peggy Parsley, art student, is a heroine today at Douglas Airport where she is an air-line agent.

She started a sequence of events yesterday that halted a speeding passenger train from smashing into a Flying Fortress that had crashed onto the tracks near the airport, trapping five fliers in the wreckage.

"I just heard someone say get a red flag," Miss Parsley explained. "We didn't have any red flags so I did the next best thing."

"The next best thing" was to stuff a broom in the airport guardhouse stove and set it afire for use as a torch to flag the train which she could hear approaching around a bend.

"I didn't halt the train. I handed the broom to a man (a railroad workman) standing there." The man ran down the track waving the flaming broom.

The Morris Field Public Relations Office said the Fortress was based at McDill Field, Fla., and that the pilot and co-pilot were Lieut. Claude Nolon and Flight Officer Kene Palfreyman (addresses unavailable).

Labor Against Any Hasty Plan For Military Training of Youth

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 30 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor opposed today "any hasty, ill-considered plan" for universal military conscription of youth after the war.

The A. F. of L. convention, in its final sessions, suggested that President Roosevelt appoint a representative committee to recommend a program.

During a harmonious session yesterday, enlivened only by a standing vote to reaffirm the "no-strike" pledge and a bitter verbal attack by Mr. Green against the National Labor Relations Board, the membership voted approval of resolutions:

To support the President's goal of 60,000,000 postwar jobs, and thus create an annual income of $173,000,000,000; and

To raise $1,000,000 to aid workers in liberated countries of Europe and Asia, and distressed workers in Central and South America.

Mr. Green's blast at the NLRB followed an appeal by W. L. Allen, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, for support of his fight with the Congress of Industrial Organizations American Communications Association for designation as bargaining agent for 55,000 Western Union workers across the nation.

Mr. Green termed the NLRB's rulings in the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. battle "vicious and unjust, partial and biased," adding: "In effect the NLRB has said to the C.I.O.: 'We will give you every chance to win at least a part of the Western Union employees. Go ahead. You have our blessing.'"

Daniel J. Tobin's A. F. of L. Teamsters Union claimed credit for swinging the election to President Roosevelt—and minimized the help of the much-discussed C. I. O. Political Action Committee.

The A. F. of L. pledged itself to combat a return of prohibition.

Jobs for 30,000 Veterans On Northeastern Farms

UPPER DARBY, Pa., Nov. 29 (AP)—Farms in the Northeastern states will have room for at least 50,000 returning servicemen-farmers, J. H. Wood, Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration, told FSA directors of 11 states yesterday.

Mr. Wood said figures compiled in 1940 disclosed that there were operators over the age of 65 on more than 100,000 farms between Maine and Maryland. More than one third of the 500,000 farms in the 11-state region are operated by men over 55, he added.

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America's most popular radio family? Father, Mother, Daughter, Son. That son—well, the neighbors say he's a *caution!* It's the *Aldrich Family*, of course. Don't miss it—every Friday night. New day, new time, new network. Your CBS Station—8 p. m.

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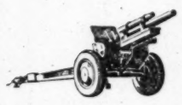
Using new guns, new types of shells, newly developed techniques, it can pour out massed fire at a speed, intensity, and accuracy unheard of in the last war. And this has contributed mightily to the rout of the Axis.

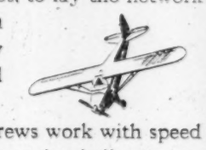
But even the world's finest guns and equipment could scarcely speak with such devastating authority except for the sure skill and courage under fire displayed by our American Artillerymen.



For artillery fighting is a highly technical business—and a dangerous one.

As the big guns move into position, up into the Infantry front lines go the forward observers. Working directly with the supported unit, they spot enemy targets, call for fire missions, adjust fire—and are themselves fair targets for the enemy.

Up go the "grasshoppers"—the flying observation posts which brazenly seek out enemy installations, and radio their information to the ground. Through enemy bullets and shell fragments move the wire parties, to lay the network of telephone lines through which the fires of many guns may be co-ordinated from a single center.



Meanwhile husky gun crews work with speed and clocklike precision to keep the shells screaming toward the enemy on a split-second schedule. And men of the service batteries toil and sweat—servicing motor equipment, and supplying the greedy guns with shells.

That the Field Artillery was ready with highly efficient weapons when war came, and that it has developed even better ones since, is a tribute to the foresight of our artillerists who have been constantly planning and experimenting to insure that our guns will be superior to those used by the enemy.

Changes also were made in the organization of the Field Artillery—in keeping with changes in the Infantry and Armored Divisions—the better to perform the artillery's twin missions: to give support to the Infantry, Cavalry, and Armored Forces . . . to give depth to the battlefields.

The results are evident on every battle front. Today, American Artillerymen smash in seconds targets that once took minutes, even hours. They achieve simultaneous massed fire of many battalions that amazes old timers—and confounds the enemy.

Every Artilleryman and every American may take pride in the fact that one of the great jobs in this war is being done by the Field Artillery.

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Preview of Bartók Concerto — Menuhin at Morning Musicale

Dr. Koussevitzky to Present Work at Symphony Concerts

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Regarding the score of Béla Bartok's Concerto for Orchestra, which Serge Koussevitzky produces at the Boston Symphony Concerts tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening, a point or two may safely enough be made in advance, particularly as to structure and style. Though hearing in silence, like seeing in the dark, gives but an imperfect realization of the object under consideration, there results, nevertheless, an impression that may prepare for what comes when the dawn breaks and when the music begins to sound. A manuscript from the writing desk of a composer certainly tells something, even if regarded as no more than a study in penmanship.

The photostat folio of the new work possesses character, then, as a holograph and as a document, whatever else. For reasons hardly more than academic, Mr. Bartók calls this latest contribution of his to the Boston Symphony repertory a Concerto. According to any reasonable rules of musical definition, however, it comes down to the same thing as a symphony. Five movements in the room of the regular four, it runs along under the designations of Andante-Allegro, Scherzando, Elegy, Intermezzo, and Finale. The fifth wheel to the coach is perhaps the Intermezzo; but not to inquire too particularly into that, let us see how the score taken as a whole and in a hasty turning over of the tall pages looks.

Obviously, Mr. Bartók avails himself of the full platform of players that he has at his disposal. Though only a fraction of it starts off in the preluding Andante, more becomes active with the shift of the tempo to Allegro; and just about every last tone mechanism in the outfit finds its voice when the second movement starts up. Here, too, we have something unusual happening, even in a scherzo, the form in which every conceivable device of wit and humor is supposed to have been exhausted long ago. But not the instrumental pairs, the first and seconds of the woodwinds, go through some figures quite out of the ordinary line. Is there a joke about it? Well, supposedly, since the episode is nominated for the comedy role.

In contrast succeeds the slow movement, the Elegy; and for a diversion that gets out of routine classic symphony form, the Intermezzo. As concluding movement we have 600 measures and a few swings of the baton more, somewhat in the vein, by appearances, of the second movement; vast, indeed, but fast, too, and wanting a conductor of quick eye.

The score has all the traits of something written by a master musician. Nothing seems in the least uncertain or guessed at. The great query remains, is it an original piece of music to want to make itself heard once and again, and still again, or is it just one more brilliantly contrived example of orchestral craftsmanship? We shall hear.

Portraits at Symphony Hall

Portraits by five Boston artists will be on display in the First Balcony Gallery at Symphony Hall during concert time this week.

The paintings are so true-to-life that they make a very sociable assemblage. All the pictures were executed by portraitists trained to make an authentic likeness. There is no great margin of deviation, no distortion or attenuations. Subdual and orderliness, balance and accuracy are the rule.

H. Bingham Ballou's contributions show a well-disciplined hand and a diligent manipulation of detail. His self-portrait gives more consideration to the quality of temperament, to inner character, no small aspect of the art of portraiture. Harold Brett's portraits bear a slight impress of fancifulness. Bernard Burroughs' portraits are executed with a decorative pattern. The pastels of Mary Ludlum Davis provide a softer and gentler note.

The sculptures by Beatrice Paipert make the most commanding display of all. Where has this gifted modeler hidden her works these many years? Even a seasoned gallery-trotter feels keen surprise in discovering how positive and venturesome and craftsman-like is her work.

Miss Paipert cultivates none of the clichés adopted by so many of our younger sculptors eager to join the ranks of modernism. She does not carve, but works in the fictile medium, clay. Probably most of her portraits are meant to be translated into terra cotta. She does not, however, permit her modeling to be facile; it yields only when she permits it.

There are colossal heads with marked emphasis upon mass; there are small slender heads sensitively shaped as though they were meant to taper off into Gothic tenuousness. Miss Paipert is studious, exploring the art of sculpture for its beauty of form, and also for its potentiality as an instrument of feeling. She sometimes accentuates features on the borderline of caricature. She has latitude and independence.

* * *

Pictures by Joseph Tepper

At the Twentieth Century Club are paintings by Joseph Tepper. Landscapes, still-lifes, and portraits comprise the repertoire of this Boston painter.

Mr. Tepper seems at his best in personal portraiture. He makes a likeness with full consideration for naturalism, and he spares no effort to achieve it. Sometimes he is stirred by his subjects to a truly moving evocation of character as in the group portrayal of "Mrs. Joseph Brin and Her Children." "Grandmother," too, is a staunch person. There are likenesses of Professor Kittredge and Felix Frankfurter.

Carrying beyond the bounds of personal representation is the recently painted "Between Hope and Despair." It is a composition in which a lone survivor tosses upon a raft in a storm at sea. Mr. Tepper has imbued the subject with unmistakable grimness and tragedy.

There are landscapes and townscapes including views of Palestine. The still-lifes are painted decoratively with symmetrical balance.

D. A.

Ski Ballet for the Screen

Detail from "They Met on Skis," French film coming Sunday to the Exeter for first Boston showing.

Violinist In Recital At Statler

Perennial player of pieces, Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, made his appearance in the Boston Morning Musicales at the Hotel Statler yesterday, having the assistance of Adolph Baller at the piano. Among the items that he presented was a set of Six Romanian Dances, by Bela Bartók. An executant of the first order in whatever he does, he set forth the tunes as though he had authority for every flash of style, every finesse of phrasing, and every nicety of shading from the composer himself.

A musician of Mr. Bartók's distinction may be supposed to know what the instrument he composes for can do, and may even be imagined leading the performer into hitherto untrodden paths. Certainly the Six Dances are more than studies for practice down in the lower grades of the violin school. For if they are brief, they are doubtless difficult. Many a violinist could fairly be excused for a slip in intonation somewhere in the course of them, though Mr. Menuhin would hardly be one to ask for the favors. A player of pieces, he nevertheless plays them without flaw.

The Dances disclose, no dispute, a folksy quality, and few, probably, of the Wednesday listeners would doubt its being generally Romanian; yet some might query whether the final number, designated as "Maruntel," did not possess a Slavic tang. At the same time, the rhythm and melody may be of the source indicated in the main title. The escape may, indeed, have been originally from the west eastward, making the guess of Russia to Romania mistaken. Research would have to answer the question.

A violinist, if over-sensitive, might take umbrage at remark on how his instrument sounds, as though responsibility for the tone were the violin's rather than his. Still, it amounts to the same thing for the hearer. The timber of Mr. Menuhin's violin may be described as somewhat edgy, giving no doubt that it is a fabrication in wood. A vibrancy reveals itself that is earthy, instead of being, as sometimes happens with old Cremonas, angelic. This seems to be of great value to the upper ranges, inasmuch as the high notes, no matter how light, always speak with explicit voice. They do not cry; they sing. For a diversion from nearly perfect behavior on the part of the instrument, somewhere down between soprano and contralto the tone occasionally thins out; but that would never be charged as a deficiency in a violin. Quite otherwise, it goes for individuality.

W. P. T.

Betty Comden

One of the authors of the book and a member of the cast of "On the Town," new musical comedy coming to the Colonial, Wednesday, Dec. 13.

New Cruiser Columbus Has Its Launching

War Activities of New England

With Mayor James A. Rhodes of Columbus, Ohio, heading an official delegation, the heavy cruiser U. S. S. Columbus was launched at the Quincy yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company today. This is the third Naval craft to bear the name of Columbus, the first two being named in honor of Christopher Columbus.

Sponsor of the cruiser was Mrs. Edward G. Meyers of Columbus, who has had three sons in the armed forces, two of whom have been casualties of the war. The surviving brother is in the Army.

Nazi Ordnance Aids

While combat ordnance men are repairing, testing and distributing captured German equipment to help solve the critical ammunition shortage on the Western Front, manpower shortages at home may "slow down General Eisenhower's march on Berlin," Col. H. B. Sheets, commanding officer of the Boston Ordnance District said today.

"A single tank battalion in action on the Third Army front is consuming 75mm ammunition at the rate of 2,700 projectiles a day," the Boston Ordnance Chief pointed out, adding that in order to make up the shell shortage, overseas ordnance men are working day and night to make captured Nazi ammunition available to our troops."

Discovering huge supplies of enemy ammunition at the citadel fort of Verdun and in the Argonne Forest, American ordnance men surveyed the captured supplies and divided the stocks into those usable by American field pieces and those which could be fired only in German guns. Effective work in capturing and salvaging enemy 88mm. and 150mm. artillery has resulted in American troops using German guns and German ammunition in their assault into Germany.

Liberty Ships

Names for eight Liberty Ships now under construction at the South Portland yards of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation were announced today by the United States Maritime Commission.

Outstanding in the list is the name of Paul Buck, a German-born merchant seaman who went down with his ship after an encounter with two enemy surface raiders. Other ships will bear the names of Julia P. Shaw, Ohio philanthropist; Ezra Meech, Vermont Congressman; Joshua Slocum, Boston sea captain; Calvin Austin, New England shipping executive; T. S. Gold, trustee of the Storrs School and Agricultural College; Leon S. Merrill, of the University of Maine's Extension Service, and Francis A. Retka, Wisconsin born Roman Catholic priest.

State Guard Cost

Cost of the Massachusetts State Guard since its organization in 1940 until June 30, 1944 amounts to nearly $5,000,000, according to figures reported yesterday by Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor. Break down of the figures shows the yearly cost to average about $1,000,000.

An interesting item is the $6,000 paid for the maintainance of horses in 1940, not appearing again in the budget as the State Guard modernized its force with motor equipment.

Third White Star

The third white star to the Army-Navy "E" flag has been added at the Hood Rubber Company's plant in Watertown where a letter from Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, has been received congratulating the workers for their wartime production.

"By maintaining the distinguished record which previously brought you distinction you are once again proving your leadership on the production front," the letter said, in part.

Miss MacDonald in Concert

With lyric voice of high range, Jeanette MacDonald, soprano, gave a program of songs, varied by an aria or two, in Symphony Hall last evening, having the assistance of Collins Smith at the piano, and along with him enjoying the applause of a filled house.

She did the greater part of her singing in English and in French, taking care of a long program in a commanding manner all her own. Possessing a vocal endowment of unusual type, soaring to the very soprano top, yet carrying a quality commonly associated with mezzos and contraltos, she can express certain things that artists of traditional coloratura schooling are altogether incapable of. Her tone wants power in the sense of large sonority though it has force enough to reach to all corners of an auditorium like Symphony Hall. Flexibility is there in fair measure; and unless we are expecting technical display and florid execution for the execution's sake, that should be enough. Sustained trills and dazzling cadenzas do not happen to be for her, notwithstanding her ability to climb to the peaks.

Miss MacDonald is indeed wise in never having given herself over to masters of bel canto and submitting to the old training. Just as would have been the case had Mary Garden done so, she would not be herself. One thing ought always to be asked of her—that she sing "Annie Laurie." Some musicologist ought to set himself the task of explaining the difference between this Scottish air and the American melody, "Swanee River." For the more they are compared the more they turn out to be the same thing. The Scottish one was composed first and it established the type. Two strains of music do not have to be identical note for note to be practically exact equivalents.

Her songs in French are not in the French style at all, in the ordinary recital meaning of the word. But they are her idea of Debussy, Hahn, Bachelet, or whoever the composer may chance to be; and it is an attractive, interesting and impressive idea. She gets at the very theater of an aria like Depuis le jour, from Charpentier's "Louise," and that is what a listener in that particular case wants.

W. P. T.

Firkusny in Czech Music

The program of Rudolf Firkusny, Czech pianist, who is making his formal Boston debut in Jordan Hall on Friday night, Dec. 8, is announced as follows:

Toccata in C minor	J. S. Bach
Variations on a Minuet by Duport (K. 573)	Mozart
Sonata in B minor, Op. 58	Chopin
Fantasie and Rondo	Smetana
Three Czech Dances:	Smetana
a) Mooved (Beats)	
b) Polka in F sharp minor	
c) Polka in A minor	
Étude de concert	Smetana

Mr. Firkusny says of the "Three Dances" that they are technically brilliant and richly harmonized, while still retaining the original melodies just as they are sung and danced in the Czech provinces.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Sing Out, Sweet Land!," a cavalcade of American song from New England Colonial days to the present. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Alfred Drake and Burl Ives. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Dark Hammock," by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham. Featuring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Dear Ruth," by Norman Krasna. Directed by Moss Hart. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Civic Symphony Orchestra, Paul Cherkassky, conductor. 8:30.

Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street—Concert by the Stradivarius Quartet: Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violin; Raphael Hillyer, second violin; Eugene Lehner, viola; Iwan d'Archambeau, cello. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Since You Went Away." Claudette Colbert, Joseph Cotten. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. News, 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Laura." Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews. 12:30, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Sergeant Mike." Larry Parks, Jeanne Bates. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"None But the Lonely Heart." Cary Grant, Ethel Barrymore, Barry Fitzgerald. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:40. "Girl Rush." Frances Langford. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:20.

Kenmore—"So Proudly We Hail." Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 2:22, 5:49, 9:16. "Mademoiselle Nitouche." Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1, 4:27, 7:54.

Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Majestic—"Wilson." Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Frenchman's Creek." Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35, 9:10. "March of Time—Uncle Sam Mariner." 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55.

Modern—"Since You Went Away." Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Parkington." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:07, 11:37 a. m., 2:14, 4:42, 7:19, 9:56.

Paramount—"Laura." Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "Sergeant Mike." Larry Parks, Jeanne Bates. 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"The Woman in the Window." Edward G. Robinson, Joan Bennett. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay—"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 9:30 a. m., 10:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "The Hairy Ape." William Bendix, Susan Hayward. "Atlantic City."

South Station Theater—"Burying the Axis." "Fishing." "College Boys' Occupations." "G. I. Doings." Cartoons and national and war news. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

State—"Mrs. Parkington." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:55.

Telepix—"Technicolor Musical." "Slim Summerville." "Dog Training." "Around Hollywood." "Anglers Dream." "Russian Front." "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Bride by Mistake." Alan Marshall, Laraine Day. 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "The Climax." Boris Karloff, Susanna Foster. 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Hairy Ape." William Bendix, Susan Hayward. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Music in Manhattan." 1:45, 7:45. **Allston**: "Ladies in Washington." "Block Busters."

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Rainbow Island." **Regent**: "Tonight, Gangster."

Regent: "Between Two Worlds." "Amazing Mr. Forest."

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "My Favorite Blonde." "The Fleet's In." 1:50, 7:30.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "I Love a Soldier." "Twilight on the Prairie." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Take It or Leave It." "Louisiana Hayride."

Coolidge Corner: "This Above All." "Princess O'Rourke."

Cleveland Circle: "An American Romance." "The Great Moment." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "Atlantic City." 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Greenwich Village." "Ladies of Washington." 2, 8.

University: "Since You Went Away." 1:45, 5, 8:20.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Seventh Cross." "Gildersleeve's Ghost."

Park: "I Love a Soldier." "Invisible Man's Revenge."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Climax." "Babes on Swing Street." 1:30, 7:30.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Greenwich Village." "Ladies in Washington."

MALDEN—Granada: "Since You Went Away." 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Mystic: "One Mysterious Night." 1:52, 7, 9:43. "Take It or Leave It." 3:38, 8:28.

Maplewood: "Make Your Own Bed." 3:31, 9:31. "Girl in the Case." 2:22, 8:22.

Orpheum: "Step Lively." 3:15, 9. "Block Busters." 2:10, 7:55.

Strand: "The Big Noise." 1:52, 6:50, 9:53. "Wing and a Prayer." 2:31, 8:11.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "O, What a Night." 1:45, 5:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Meet the People." "Beggar Tonight, Gangster."

MEDFORD—Medford: "Seventh Cross." "Three of a Kind."

Fellsway: "Mr. Skeffington." "Kansas City Kitty."

NATICK—Colonial: "Since You Went Away." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Rainbow Island." "Atlantic City."

NEWTON—Paramount: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Music in Manhattan." 2, 8.

QUINCY — Capitol: "An American Romance." "Leave It to the Irish."

Strand: "The Conspirators." "Moonlight and Cactus."

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Janie." "Days of Glory."

Strand: "Hour Before Dawn." "Moon Over Las Vegas."

Capitol and Ball Square: "Greenwich Village." "Crime by Night."

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Crime by Night." 2:08, 7:53. "Greenwich Village." 3:35, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Music in Manhattan."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Rains Came." "Under Two Flags."

Coolidge: "Dragon Seed." News and short subjects.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Watch on the Rhine." March of Time's "What to Do With Germany."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Rainbow Island." "Atlantic City."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Double Indemnity." "It Happened Tomorrow."

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 2

Mail Closings In Boston Set

Closing dates for mailing Christmas parcels from Boston to destinations in the United States to assure delivery by Dec. 25, are given by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly as follows:

Dec. 6 for parcels to all New England states and Boston Postal District.

Closing dates for greeting cards are one week later than the dates for parcels.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Thursday

Book Talk: "On the subject of a free lecture to be given by Miss Alice Dixon Bond, librarian, editor of the Lexington Herald-Traveler, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Friday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "Enjoyment of Design" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public. "The Merchant Marine" is the subject of a talk to be given by Miss Avery in the Copley-Plaza at 11 a. m.

The Country Dance Society will hold a square dance in the gymnasium of the Girls' Latin School, Huntington and Longwood Avenues, from 8 to 11 p. m.

Willi Apel, Ph. D., will give a free lecture on "The Emergence of Music" on the Pianoforte in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Saturday

English Rooms is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Mrs. Mary Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. At 2 p. m. Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Spanish Arts" and motion pictures on "Athletics" will be shown at 4 p. m.

Two free movies, "Medieval Village," and "Land of Mexico" will be shown at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. and on Sunday at 3 p. m., in the New England Museum of Natural History.

R. H. Markham, Balkan expert of The Christian Science Monitor, will be the guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Association luncheon at 1 p. m. His subject will be "The Balkans as a Test of International Co-operation." The pianistic may attend the 2 p. m. lecture.

Claude Chiasson, pianist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

Under the auspices of France Forever, M. René de Messieres, Professor at Wellesley College, will give a lecture in French on "La situation materielle et morale de l'Allemagne dans l'Europe de Versailles et dans l'Europe de demain" at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, at 3:30 p. m.

Miss Ruth Green will tell the story "Pare Goes to the Fair" at the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain at 2:30 p. m. Children in the first four grades are invited. There will also be two motion picture programs at 11 a. m. for younger children and at 3 p. m. for boys and girls in the fourth grade and above.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 2

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
HOLDING FOR A 2nd WEEK
THREE WOMEN LOVED HIM....
Adventurous, restless, all women were drawn to him!
CARY GRANT
ETHEL BARRYMORE
BARRY FITZGERALD
in an incomparable drama by Richard Llewellyn, author of 'How Green was My Valley'
None but the Lonely Heart
BUY BONDS at RKO!
RKO RADIO
Co-hit "GIRL RUSH" Frances Langford

NOW METROPOLITAN
Joan FONTAINE • Arturo de CORDOVA
"FRENCHMAN'S CREEK"
Latest March of Time-'Uncle Sam, Mariner'
PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
Gene TIERNEY • Dana ANDREWS • Clifton WEBB
"LAURA"
Plus "SERGEANT MIKE"

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR Eves. 8:30—Mat. Sat.
JOSEPH M. HYMAN & BERNARD HART present
Dear Ruth
A New Comedy by NORMAN KRASNA
Directed by MOSS HART
PLYMOUTH LAST 5 EVES. MAT. TIMES | 8:30 | TODAY
MEYER DAVIS & SAM H. GRISMAN present
"DARK HAMMOCK"
by MARY ORR & REGINALD DENHAM, with ELISSA LANDI
MARY WICKES - CHARLES McCLELLAND
SHUBERT LAST 3 EVES. MATS. WED. & SAT. WEEKS | 8:30
PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS FOR SAT. MAT.
• Seats for Final Week Beg. Dec. 11
OLSEN & JOHNSON "LAFFING ROOM ONLY"
STAGED BY JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
PLYMOUTH • 2 WKS. BEG. Mon., Dec. 4 Seats Now
Gertrude Lawrence in ERRAND for BERNICE
Eves. $3.60, $3, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. Mats. Thur. & Sat. $3, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 (Tax Incl.)
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
The man who brought you "Follow the Girls" now presents another big musical, prior to New York.
OPERA HOUSE • 2 WKS. BEG. Tues., Dec. 12
MAIL ORDERS NOW Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope with orders!
JANE WITHERS EDDIE FOY Jr. JUNE KNIGHT
in DAVID WOLPER'S GLAD TO SEE YOU
EVES. MON. THRU FRI. $4.20, 3.60, 3, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20; SAT. EVES. $4.80, 4.20, 3.60, 3, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20; MATS. THURS. (Dec. 14), WED. (Dec. 20) and SAT. MATS. $3, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20 (Tax Incl.).

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MATRON FOR CHILDREN
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Second BIG WEEK
7 COMEDIES IN ONE BIG SHOW
★ Laurel & Hardy ★ Ritz Bros.
★ Stooges ★ Merrie Melody
★ Donald Duck ★ Pete Smith ★ Lew Lehr
Featuring SONS OF DESERT LAUREL & HARDY
If it's Laughter You're After, Go LAFFMOVIE

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Doors Open Orpheum 9:40 A.M. State 11:15 A.M.
ONE OF THE SCREEN'S GREAT LOVE STORIES!
GREER GARSON • WALTER PIDGEON in Mrs. Parkington
EDWARD ARNOLD • AGNES MOOREHEAD
CECIL KELLAWAY
plus Latest PETE SMITH
John Nesbitt
Loew's News
FREE TICKETS FOR GALA BOND PREMIERE
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Held Thru Saturday!
SINCE YOU WENT AWAY
UPTOWN Hunt. & Mass. Aves. Very Popular Prices
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"BRIDE BY MISTAKE"
BORIS KARLOFF-SUSANNA FOSTER
"THE CLIMAX"

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CLAUDETTE COLBERT - PAULETTE GODDARD
So Proudly We Hail
MAY MILLAND ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY? BETTY FIELD

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The THEATRE GUILD presents
SING OUT, SWEET LAND!
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THEATRE OF ANGNA ENTERS JORDAN HALL
Famous Pantomimist
Eve. $1.20 to $3
Mat. $1.20 to $2.40
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 8
Chopin B minor Sonata, works by Martinu, Smetana
FIRKUSNY
Czecho-Slovakian Pianist (Steinway)
$1.20, $1.80, $2.40—JORDAN HALL
SYMPHONY Sat. Eve., Dec. 9 Remaining Tickets
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SUN. AFT., DEC. 17 JORDAN HALL
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ENTIRE WEEK
"Since You Went Away"
Monty WOOLLEY
Shirley TEMPLE Robert WALKER Lionel BARRYMORE

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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CARMEN MIRANDA
MICHAEL O'SHEA • VIVIAN BLAINE
SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS
IN TECHNICOLOR!
A 20th Century-Fox Musical
ON STAGE Cafe Society UPTOWN presents
JIMMY SAVO
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Extra
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HELD OVER SECOND WEEK!
IRENE DUNNE • CHARLES BOYER
"TOGETHER AGAIN"
with Charles Coburn
A COLUMBIA PICTURE
ON STAGE: "CURTAIN TIME"—Produced by Russell Markert . . . Rockettes, Glee Club, Corps de Ballet, Symphony Orchestra, direction Erno Rapee.
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Tickets $1.80, $2.40, $3, $3.60 Tax Inc.

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Fritz Kreisler's Operetta
RHAPSODY
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A new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON
THE PERFECT MARRIAGE
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Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
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LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DENNIS KING DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
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Audience Joins in Discussion At Cost of Living Conference

Women's Activities

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lively participation in the discussions by members of the audience marked the Educational Panel and Homemaker Panel which closed the all-day Greater Boston Cost of Living Conference held yesterday at the Boston City Club with the City Federation of Organizations and other clubs and other civic groups as sponsors.

The large attendance and keen interest in the questions of war prices, rent control and rationing indicated the increased public awareness of the need for active and intelligent co-operation in these protective measures.

The Educational Panel, at which Dr. Kirtley Mather, of Harvard University, presided, emphasized the valuable work being done in all New England schools from elementary schools through the colleges, in acquainting students with the necessity for the wartime restrictions and co-operation in them. This program of OPA is supervised by Mrs. Marion Lyndon, Educational Services Officer, and, through the students, the information goes back to the home, it was pointed out.

An excellent job of adult education also has been carried on but there is still need for more publicity in newspapers and over the radio, members of the panel indicated.

Kenneth Backman, Manager of the Boston Better Business Bureau, one of the speakers, declared there was a real desire on the part of the public to avoid inflation in order to help in the war effort and to protect business and themselves from such conditions as followed World War I. Safeguards must be set up to avoid a situation such as arose then, he said, when $400,000,000 went from war bonds into fake stocks the first year after the Armistice.

Other speakers on this panel were the Rev. William J. Daley, Roman Catholic Diocesan Director of Parochial Schools in eastern Massachusetts; Miss Mary L. Guyton, Supervisor of Adult Civic Education, State Department of Education; Dennis Haley, Assistant Superintendent of Boston City Schools; A. Russell Mack, Supervisor of Secondary Education, State Department of Education; Dr. Elda Robb, Director of the School of Home Economics, Simmons College; Earle Webb, Supervisor of Distributive Education, State Department of Education.

At the Homemaker Panel, at which Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones, President of Garland School of Homemaking, presided, food problems were discussed by Miss Marjorie Mills, Woman's Editor of the Boston Herald-Traveler. Answering a question from the floor as to why it was up to the housewife to report violators of OPA regulations, Miss Gretchen McMullen, Home Economist, First National Stores, a member of the panel, pointed out that when a neighbor's house was afire, one did not hesitate to call the fire department or if it were being broken into, to call the police. "The OPA is the place to report price violations," she declared.

Miss Lillian Beckett, stylist for R. H. White Company, presented a fashion show including made-over garments, pointing out the necessity for clothes conservation and wise buying to avoid inflation. Edgar J. Driscoll, Regional Rent Executive, OPA, discussed rent control and answered questions from renters and landlords. Mrs. Emma Maurice Tighe, Home Service Director, Boston Edison Company, showed a film on care of household equipment.

Other consultants on the panel in addition to Miss McMullen were Miss Muriel M. Cox, Director, Chamberlain School of Retailing; Miss Mary E. Foley, Extension Nutritionist, Massachusetts State College; the following Household Editors: Martha Lee, Boston American; Agnes Mahan, Boston Globe, and Muriel Caswell, Boston Post; and the following Radio Editors: Heloise Broeg, Mother Parker, WEEI; Mildred Carlson, WBZ; and Connie Stackpole, WNAC.

Postwar Education

Postwar education will be discussed at the meeting of the Massachusetts State Division of the American Association of University Women to be held at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, at 10:45 a. m. Saturday, Dr. Ruth J. Dean of Mount Holyoke College, President of the division, has announced. All state branches will be represented at the meeting at which Dean Lucy J. Franklin of Boston University will report on a study of the Future of the A. B. Degree and Dr. Robert H. Mahiney, director of secondary instruction in the public schools of Hartford, and author of "The Federal Government and Education," will speak on "High School Preparation for Postwar Colleges."

Tomorrow's Programs

Friday Club of Everett — Dr. David Lewis will speak on "After Forty—What?" in Masonic Temple, 2 p. m.

Women in Council, Roxbury—Annual charity bridge and Christmas sales, 2 p. m., at the home of Miss Alice Pearse, 317 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Play reading at home of Mrs. Thomas L. Thistle, 95 Youle Street, 2:15.

Brig. Gen. John Glover Chapter,

Heads Meeting

Fay

Mrs. Addison Green

Who is to preside over the meeting of the Women's Republican Organization of Massachusetts meeting, tomorrow, at 12:30 p. m., at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

D. A. R. of Lynn—Christmas party and contribution day, Mrs. Hollis J. Merrill, hostess, 2 p. m.

Natick Woman's Club — Open meeting in vestry of Congregational Church with book exhibit and Mrs. Marion T. Rudkin as speaker.

Woburn Woman's Club—Meets in vestry of First Congregational Church, 2:30. Mrs. Philip H. Lord of Norway, Maine, to give book reviews.

Broad Unity Seen Bar To Dictatorship

If the American people think alike on fundamental principles, which recognize and guard the rights of all men, they will attain a degree of unity which will make it possible for them to solve the economic, social, and political problems facing them, the Rev. William C. Kernan, Director of the Institute for American Democracy, asserted last night.

Only Sure Safeguard

Addressing guests and members at a dinner meeting of the Institute at the Copley-Plaza in Boston, the New York Episcopal clergyman declared, "Recognition of these principles by the American people is the only sure safeguard we have against the emergence in this country of a dictatorship of either the Right or the Left—by either the Fascists or Communists."

"We affirm on the strength of these principles that those who agitate for the persecution and suppression of any racial or religious group are acting contrary to the interests of true Americanism and the welfare of our country," he continued.

Welcome by Saltonstall

Governor Saltonstall, in a welcoming address, stated that the nation had grown great through the people's love of fair dealing. Protection of their personal rights depends on more than official guarantees, he pointed out.

Other speakers were Mayor Tobin, Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, President of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston, the Rt. Rev. Robert P. Barry, pastor of St. Clement's Church, Somerville, and Richard A. Zinn, National Director of Public Relations for the Institute.

Printing and Book Publishing Workers Granted Pay Increase

Unanimous approval by members of the New England War Labor Board of a 4½ cents an hour wage increase requested by 60 Greater Boston printing and book publishing companies and their unions for more than 2,000 printers, typographers and men bookbinders was announced today. Women bookbinders and assistant pressmen will receive a raise of 2½ cents an hour under the terms of the order.

The increases, which were approved under the Little Steel cost-of-living formula, will be retroactive in most companies to the expiration date of their previous contracts.

Three of the firms involved have signified they would ask for increases in their price ceilings if the applications were approved.

In the dispute between 400 workers belonging to Local 239, of the C. I. O.'s United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co in Boston, the Board granted the union maintenance of membership and the check-off of union dues, and ordered the company to provide one week's vacation with pay after one year's service and two weeks after five years.

The Board also specified that the contract between the firm and the union include clauses covering the application of the grievance and arbitration procedure, arrangements to be followed for layoffs, rehiring, promotion and demotion. Union demands for an escalator wage increase were rejected.

Main issues in the dispute between the Fisk Tire Division of the U. S. Rubber Co. in Chicopee Falls and more than 2,800 workers of Local 11, United Rubber Workers of America, a C. I. O. union, were referred to the National WLB. However, the Regional WLB ordered the check-off of union dues for those members who individually authorized such deductions in writing. The issue of wage inequalities was referred back to the two parties to handle under their grievance procedure.

First Authors Luncheon Of the Season Is Held

Agna Enters, writer and painter, Francis W. Dahl, cartoonist of the Boston Herald, and Lieut (jg) Jesse Seuart, poet, were featured speakers at the first of this season's Authors Luncheons at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today. Miss Enters told of her experiences in writing "Sily Girl" her latest book, while Mr. Dahl described his work interpreting news through cartoons, and Lieutenant Stuart told of his inspiration from the Concord writers.

The speakers were introduced by Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard. Mrs. Alexander Steinert, chairman of the Authors Luncheon group committee, presided. Proceeds of the four winter luncheons, which are sponsored by Jordan Marsh and Company, go to the American Foundation for the Blind.

Commission Seeks Time

The Massachusetts Postwar Rehabilitation Commission has voted to request an extension of time for filing its final report until Jan. 30, 1945. Under terms of the resolve creating the commission a report should have been filed Nov. 1.

Student Activity at The Principia Is Depicted at Hartford Gathering

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 30—Percival W. Brooks of Norwalk, Conn., and Pasadena, Calif., a Trustee of The Principia, a co-educational school and college, was guest speaker here Nov. 28 at an informal meeting of The Principia Patrons' Committee of Greater Hartford at which he outlined the purposes of the 1944 Principia Fund to aid the institution.

Introduced by Eduard C. Brandt, Chairman of the local committee, the speaker explained how the Patrons' Association was started two years ago to help provide funds for keeping students at The Principia, which is comprised of a Lower and Upper School at St. Louis, Mo., and a College at Elsah, Ill. Mr. Brooks stated that the institution previously had been dependent upon substantial donations or bequests from wealthy individuals or organizations for financial support, since income from student fees were insufficient to maintain the three branches.

Mrs. Brooks, wife of the Trustee and a member of the faculty at The Principia, said in a brief speech that The Principia is "a unique institution in the realm of education, an institution whose aim is the blending of the scholastic and the spiritual life." She outlined various social and scholastic activities at the school.

Staff Sergeant Glendell M. Britton, graduate of The Principia and stationed with an Army unit at Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, told how the college "prepared 825 of our graduates for service, as captains, majors, sergeants, privates, seamen, and corporals in America's Army, Navy and Marine Corps."

Miss Catherine Merrow Brandt, daughter of Mr. Brandt, detailed the current musical education methods and practices of The Principia, where a mixed choir is one of the features. The young woman, a member of the institution's junior class, said a complete Department of Music is planned after the war.

Technicolor motion pictures of student activities were shown, with recordings made by the choir played as incidental music.

Mrs. Arlene Winstanley and Miss Brandt played several selections on the organ before the meeting.

Roy H. Silver Elected Head of Boston Kiwanians

Roy H. Silver of the Silver Welding Supplies Company was elected President of the Kiwanis Club of Boston, Inc., today at the annual meeting and election in the Hotel Touraine. There was no formal speaker at the luncheon.

A. J. Haley of the U-Dryvit Auto Rental Company, Inc., was named First Vice-President; T. J. Donaldson of Loew's, Inc., Second Vice-President, and Merton L. Garfield of William C. Codman & Sons, Secretary. Stewart Lawrence of the Mercantile Reference and Bond Association was re-elected Treasurer.

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Let's All Support the 6th War Loan

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A3 through Z8, and also A5 through W5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. Blue stamps X5 through Z5 and A2 and B2 become valid Dec. 1. Good indefinitely. No other blue stamps then until Jan. 1, 1945.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 34 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Thursday, Nov. 30, 1944

Free tickets for sports, theaters and other events at U. S. O. ticket office, 48 Boylston Street, Lib. 7968.

Dances, with orchestra, hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club; 149 Stamford Street; 5 Ruggles Street.

Instruction in Magic, 48 Boylston Street, 6:30 p. m.

Dance Instruction, 26 Temple Place, 8 p. m.

Officers' Dances, Army & Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Strebet, 8 p. m.; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.

Wiener Roast, indoors, 32 City Square 8 p. m., Hostesses.

Portrait Sketching, 150 Newbury Street, 7:30 p. m.

"Co-ed Track and Fun Meet," Jewish Welfare Board, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street.

Officers' Wives Club, 140 Clarenden Street, 10-4 p. m. Surgical dressings.

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Emphasis Shifts to E Bonds To Keep Buying Up to Quota

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The emphasis shifted heavily to E Bonds today in the Sixth War Loan.

Sales of E Bonds are somewhat behind schedule. Treasury officials are not seriously concerned, for it's too early in the drive for the figures to mean much. But they are not taking any chances.

Ted R. Gamble, War Finance Director, wired all state chairmen that success or failure of the Sixth War Loan, as measured in most people's minds, depends on E Bonds.

The famous Series E—the only true "War Bond"—is the only Government security that millions of Americans have ever encountered face-to-face.

The E Bond quota is only $2,500,000,000 out of the total quota of $14,000,000,000. But officials point out that it takes a lot of small bonds, such as Series E, to make $2,500,000,000.

Series E comes in denominations from $25 through $1,000. You pay $18.75 for a $25 bond. Incidentally, E Bonds have the highest interest rate of any of the eight securities offered in this war loan.

Total sales to individuals were announced yesterday as $1,074,000,000, but it was learned that the latest announced E-Bond figure of $580,000,000 is not what it should be.

Time of Harvest Moon

The full moon nearest to Sept. 21 is popularly known as the "harvest moon."

Lost Pet Hunts for Master

Associated Press

Dog Maintains 48-Hour Vigil

This tan-and-white pup looks into an empty parked car as he conducts an unbroken 48-hour search at a busy New Orleans street intersection for his master from whom he evidently was separated. The pup stood on his hind legs to view occupants of automobiles halted by traffic lights. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals finally took him in custody to break his fast and help him in the search.

President Ousts Biddle Aid In Justice Department Row

Continued from Page 1

must stand on the administrative practice of supporting the superior officer. I believe I have served the President well."

Mr. Littell said Mr. Biddle had appointed J. E. Williams, Mr. Littell's general assistant, as acting head of the Land Division. Mr. Littell described Mr. Williams as "one of the finest and ablest public servants I have ever known."

Whether the President's intervention in the Department row ends the affair entirely is problematical. There remains some talk of a Senate investigation.

In a statement given out at the Justice Department, the President said:

"When statements made by Norman Littell first appeared in the papers I wrote to him that it was primarily an executive matter; and that I hoped for his own career he would resign.

"Since then he has volunteered a long statement, thus substantiating what the Attorney General had said about his insubordination.

"This is inexcusable; and under these circumstances my only alternative is to remove him from office, which I have done today."

Mr. Biddle simultaneously issued the following statement:

"I have read Norman Littell's statement filed with the Mead Committee before the Committee had determined whether or not it should hold any investigation.

"I do not propose to discuss Mr. Littell's reckless and unfounded statements, or to enter into any controversy with him in the public press.

"As the head of the Department of Justice, I must take responsibility for its operation, and will not tolerate such serious disloyalty or insubordination from any member of the Department even if he thinks it is his public duty to remain in office after he has been asked to resign.

"As I wrote to Senator Mead on Nov. 27, I asked Mr. Littell to resign because for some time our relationship had been such that I no longer reposed in him the kind of confidence that was essential for the best interests of the Department of Justice, and I thought under these circumstances he would prefer to resign.

"I added that I had never objected to Mr. Littell's testifying before the Mead Committee or any other committee of the Congress; and that the action I have taken was in no way connected with any testimony he had given."

Few Cabinet Changes Likely Despite Washington Rumors

Continued from Page 1

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., to Secretary of State and to the retention of James F. Byrnes as Director of War Mobilization when the Congress of Industrial Organizations would prefer him out of the way.

Even in addition to the elevation of Mr. Stettinius to succeed Cordell Hull, who resigned for reasons of health, there will be some shifts in personnel, but most observers anticipate few significant additions to official ranks in the near future.

The disposition of the President, it is pointed out, is to retain just as far as possible the present federal team, at least until the defeat of Germany. This was the argument he used to keep on the job Mr. Byrnes and William Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, both of whom sought to resign after the election.

The only Cabinet post which now is certain to change is that of Postmaster General. Frank C. Walker, who wants to return to his private law practice in New York, will give way to Robert Hannegan, present Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who thus will take over the post which traditionally goes to the winning campaign manager.

Reports recur that in the course of the functional reorganization of the Department of Labor, Secretary Frances Perkins will step down to make way for a more forceful administrator and for an appointee more satisfactory to labor itself—if such an appointee can be found. Since no one seems able to point to a labor representative who could get the indorsement of both the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O., it is possible such a man as Ambassador to Britain John Winant, who once headed the International Labor Office in Geneva, might be brought home for this purpose.

What the Rumors Say

And to report the current Washington talk for what it's worth, which isn't much, Harry Hopkins is in line for the Ambassadorship to Great Britain.

Further, the New York Times today gives credence to the report that Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, with several appointments apparently open to him, is desirous of becoming Secretary of Commerce when he steps from his office on Jan. 20. But there is more that is unlikely than likely about this development. Jesse Jones would have to be satisfied to resign—since Mr. Roosevelt undoubtedly would not force him out—and to accept the narrower role of co-ordinator and supervisor of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, agencies now under his wing as Secretary of Commerce.

An appointment to fill the Undersecretaryship of State, left vacant by Mr. Stettinius' promotion, is expected soon, and the most frequently mentioned candidates are W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Russia; Joseph C. Grew, special adviser on Far Eastern affairs, and Norman Armour, former Ambassador to Argentina and now in charge of Latin-American affairs in the State Department.

It is also suggested that Mr. Wallace might become Ambassador to Russia if Mr. Harriman were to become Undersecretary.

Once Duddington Pasture

The Capitol Building in Washington, D. C., stands on a hill originally known as Duddington's pasture.

Stettinius

Continued from Page 1

a member of the National Defense Council in charge of raw materials.

When the need came for an increase in steel production in 1940, Senator Langer said Mr. Stettinius "hung back and would not authorize or plan for more steel production." He contended that Mr. Stettinius, along with J. P. Morgan & Co., did not want steel mills built in the West.

United States Steel, the North Dakotan said, was known as "a Morgan company."

Had it not been for Mr. Stettinius' "lack of foresight," Senator Langer continued, it would not have been necessary for American school children to engage in a nation-wide scrap drive.

Navy Transport Named For Marvin H. McIntyre

WILMINGTON, Calif., Nov. 30 (AP)—The Navy transport vessel Marvin H. McIntyre, named for President Roosevelt's late secretary, was commissioned yesterday at the California Shipbuilding Yards.

Attending the ceremony was Mr. McIntyre's daughter, Mrs. Frederick H. Warren, wife of the executive officer of the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation.

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Council of Churches Opposes U. S.-Vatican Diplomatic Ties

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America Nov. 29 adopted a statement opposing establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican.

The statement said such action would "confer upon one church a special preferential status in relation to the American government" and would be "contrary to the spirit of our American tradition."

[In Washington, a State Department spokesman said that no diplomatic relations now exist between this country and the Vatican and that none, as far as he knew, were contemplated.

[He said that while Myron C. Taylor is at present stationed at the Vatican as President Roosevelt's special representative, the State Department does not interpret this as establishment of diplomatic relations.]

The Federal Council, which includes 26 of the largest Protestant denominations in the United States, represents about 26,000,000 church members, officials said. About 300 delegates were attending the biennial session and approved the resolution.

The Council said, however, it opposed only "a continuing official connection." It declared:

"A temporary contact for a clearly defined purpose of negotiation concerning a specific political or economic matter may be arranged if occasion arises, as, for example, when William Howard Taft in 1902 dealt with the issue of the Friars' lands in the Philippines. This, however, does not require the maintenance of regular diplomatic relations."

The Council said: "A continuing official connection between our Government and the Vatican would also have the unfortunate effect of encouraging the un-American policy of a union of church and state. The Roman Catholic Church has always advocated such a union; it regards itself, in fact, as both a church and a state.

"For the United States to have diplomatic relations with the Vatican would be to have diplomatic relations with the Roman Catholic Church," the Council added. "This procedure would set aside the American principle of according all religious bodies the same status in the eyes of our Government. Such a departure from our historic past might even lead to an ultimate acquiescence in the doctrine enunciated by the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on 'The Christian Constitution of States,' which bluntly declared that 'it is not lawful for the state to hold in equal favor different kinds of religion.'"

Hail Church

The Council specifically disavowed any intention of speaking against Roman Catholicism as a form of Christian faith and worship, and hailed the Roman Catholic church as "one of the great branches of historic Christianity."

"We earnestly seek every opportunity," the Council said, "to co-operate with Roman Catholics, as Christian brethren, in common efforts for the welfare of mankind."

The Council elected Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of New York as President, succeeding Bishop Henry St. George Tucker of Richmond, Va., presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Bishop Oxnam has been resident Methodist bishop of the New York Area since last June and previously administered the Boston and Omaha areas.

The Council chose Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., as Vice-President. This is the highest office a Negro has held in the Council since its organization in 1912.

Other officers chosen were Dr. W. Glenn Roberts, Society of Friends, Brooklyn, N. Y., Recording Secretary, and Harper Sibley, Protestant Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., Treasurer. They will be inducted Nov. 30.

The American branch of the Russian Orthodox Church, with 300,000 members, was admitted to membership in the Council. The Universalist Church, with 50,000 members, failed of the required two-thirds vote for membership.

Deferred for two years were membership applications from the Church of the New Jerusalem, 5,000 members, and the Church of the East and Assyria, 2,000 members.

Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, Dean of the Lutheran Theological Seminary Graduate School at Philadelphia, offered a recommendation that the Department of State be urged to seek establishment of an agency on "human rights and fundamental freedoms." This report of the Joint Committee on Religious Liberty was approved.

The Rev. John R. Temple, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London, asserted that "Godless Russia" had ceased to exist and that Russia now recognized the Church. He praised American assistance to Europe in the war.

Service Deferment Urged

Deferment until after the war of legislation for postwar military conscription was urged on Congress today by the Council.

The 300 delegates, representing 26 denominations with 26,000,000 members, declared in a resolution "the churches believe that the peace should establish procedures for controlling military establishments everywhere." The resolution also said the war aims of the United Nations "anticipate the establishment of a permanent system of general security and encourage 'all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.'"

Two of the denominations—the Church of the Brethren and The Friends—asked that they be recorded as not voting on the resolution; the other 24 gave approval.

The council opposed establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican in a resolution adopted yesterday.

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, General Secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance and Public Morals, described the work of the Yale School of Alcohol Studies which this year and last made studies of the use of intoxicating beverages, and declared it "probably one of the most significant events in the history of the alcohol problem."

Dr. Harrison B. Summers, Manager of Public Service Division, Blue Network, also touched on the alcohol question:

"The Blue Network has been offering programs to American listeners for the past 18 years. During that time, it has refused to carry programs advertising spirituous liquors—although a relaxation of that policy would have increased our revenues by two or three million dollars a year. The same policy is followed by most of the other networks and independent broadcasting stations."

John G. Ramsay, public relations representtaive of the United Steelworkers of America (C. I. O.), told the Council:

"If the church would win the leaders of labor they would have a real witness for Christ. The church should think in terms of politics and give us inspired leadership so that we don't have to vote for the lesser evil. . . . Labor did not go away from the church, the church went away from the people."

Prisoners of Axis 'Humanely Treated'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The House Military Affairs Committee reported today that American prisoners of Germany are, in the main, humanely treated. It said prisoners in Japan proper seem to be faring better than those in Japanese-occupied territories.

And Axis prisoners in the United States, it said, are well treated but not pampered.

The Committee's report to the House grew out of complaints which Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky said indicated laxity in the handling of German and Italian prisoners, especially the latter.

Committee investigators who made firsthand inquiries in prison camps throughout the country reported no evidence of too-lenient treatment of inmates. They did relate reports that in many cases prisoners received better attention and more privileges than United States soldiers.

At the time the investigation was completed, early this month, the Committee said, there were 231,344 German, 51,032 Italian and 2,242 Japanese war prisoners in 132 base camps and 334 branch camps.

The Committee had this to say about American handling of prisoners:

Surprisingly Few Escapes

The number of escape attempts is "surprisingly small" and confined almost entirely to Germans ". . . often actuated by fear of their fellow-prisoners."

"Japanese prisoners . . . they occasionally engage in mass attempts at hara-kiri which are carried out by the most violent and spectacular means at hand."

Provisions of the Geneva Convention for treatment of prisoners are being "carried out to the letter by the United States," and "in general the German Government has endeavored to accord to American prisoners . . . the standards of treatment prescribed" by the convention.

However, the Committee added, the Germans have "adopted a less liberal interpretation of some portions of the convention than has our government," the probable reasons being "the exigencies of the situation in Germany."

While the "primary example of unliberal interpretation of the treaty by the Germans is in connection with the food rations," the Committee said, the German Government permits large supplies of food to be sent to prisoners through the Red Cross and other agencies. Prisoners of Germany receive good medical care, the Committee added.

Although Japan did not ratify the Geneva Convention, the Committee said, "it has undertaken to apply, with some modifications, the provisions of the convention" to war prisoners and American civilian internees "in so far as its provisions are adaptable."

Red Cross Visits

The Japanese Government, it reported, "has but partially implemented the terms of the convention and has not provided conditions of life on an occidental standard."

Camps under Japanese control in Metropolitan Japan, Manchuria, Formosa, and Shanghai were described as accessible to representatives of the Red Cross and the Swiss Government, although outsiders are not permitted to inspect conditions in the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, Borneo, Thailand, French Indo-China, Burma and the Hong Kong area.

"On the whole," the report said, the camps in Japan, China, and Manchuria, in which an estimated 6,296 Americans are held, "seem to be more humanely administered" than those in distant Japanese-occupied territories in which there are approximately 9,865 Americans.

The Committee said Swiss representatives confirmed reports that the food given prisoners in Japanese camps is superior to that available to Japanese civilians.

Mrs. Luce Up in Air While Members Of Roving Military Committee Feud

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce and the male members of the roving House Military Committee are feuding over publicity.

Several of the battlefront-bound lawmakers are annoyed because the Connecticut Republican—in point of service the Committee's "freshman"—has received most headlines since their tour began.

The situation wasn't improved yesterday.

Independently Mrs. Luce sallied forth on a short flight in a Fortress while her male colleagues remained grounded, plodding through the mud in an inspection of three air bases.

She rejoined the party several hours later in time to welcome home some bombers from their mission to Germany.

Representative Matt Merritt (D) of New York, acting chairman, said he had nothing to do with the flight—that he wasn't consulted.

"I thought," observed another Representative, "we were going to stick together on this trip. Maybe we've got two investigations here, one for Mrs. Luce and one for the rest of the Committee."

Into these troubled waters stepped an Associated Press correspondent with a request to accompany the Committee and report its activities. Supreme Headquarters had said O. K., subject to a request from the Committee.

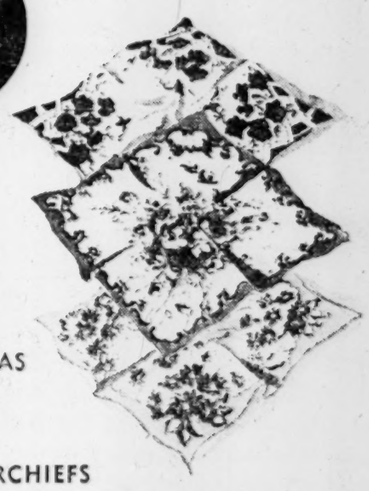
"It's their party," explained a spokesman.

For the Congressmen—keenly conscious about publicity but coy about making a play for it—this provoked a minor crisis.

"We'll have to have the Committee meet," they said.

So, into executive session went the Committee—all except Mrs. Luce. Her traveling companion, a WAC lieutenant colonel, explained she was "tired out."

Franklin Simon



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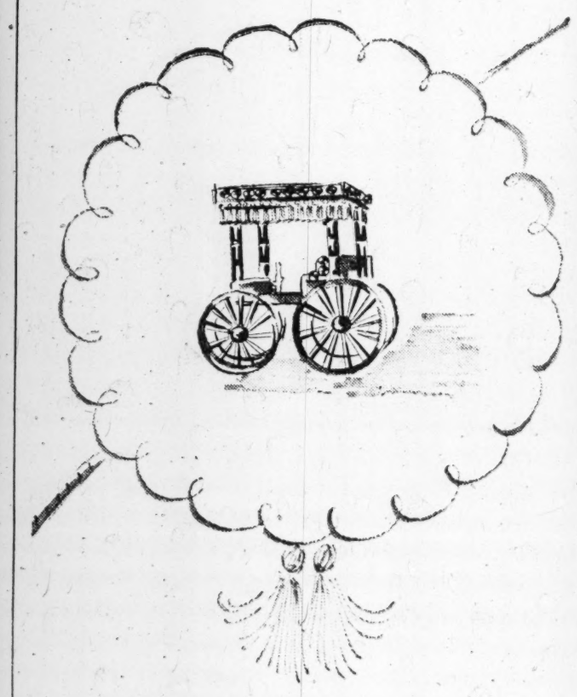

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Henderson to Work On German Affairs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Leon Henderson, economist and former chief of the Office of Price Administration, is scheduled to leave for London next week with an assignment to handle economic affairs in the American-controlled third of defeated Germany.

With Mr. Henderson will go James A. Perkins, an assistant to Lauchlin Currie, Acting Deputy Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Mr. Henderson will serve under the chief of the American occupied section of Germany, who presumably will be Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

His appointment has been pending for several weeks. It has not been formally completed but is expected to be signed, sealed, and delivered in the next few days.

Judge Eicher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher of District of Columbia Federal Court, who passed on last night, was the presiding judge at the mass sedition trial.

Judge Eicher, a former Iowa Congressman, passed on at his home in near-by Alexandria, Va.

A Justice Department official, declining to be quoted by name, said the jurist's passing would mean that the current trial would have to be terminated and the hearing started all over again.

Vice-President-Elect 'Boning Up' for New Post

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 30 (AP)—Vice-President-elect Harry S. Truman, who said he had been "boning up on the things I'm going to be expected to handle in Washington," returned home yesterday to spend a day with his mother.

The Vice-President-elect said he expected to leave for Washington today "by a somewhat circuitous route."

He refused to discuss current affairs in Washington on the grounds that he was not completely familiar with them.

"Besides," he added, "I no longer am in the same position that I was as a Senator."

John Wanamaker

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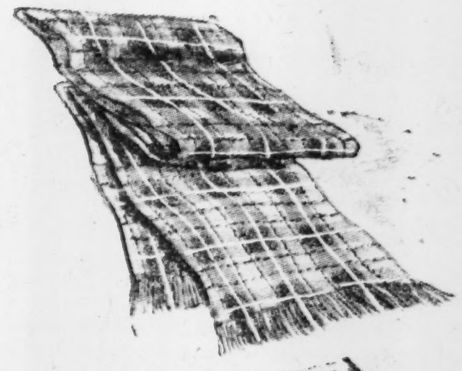

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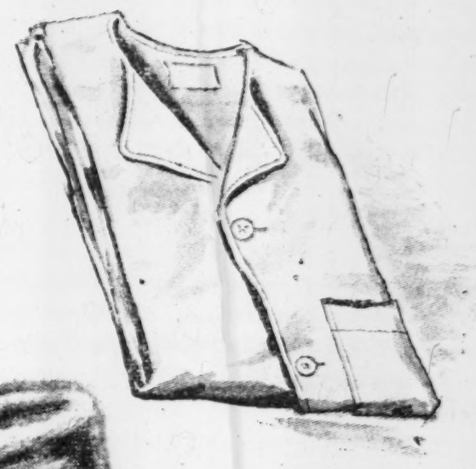

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Tokyo Bombed Third Time in Week

Continued from Page 1

dustrial targets in Tokyo were bombed Nov. 29 by B-29 aircraft of Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell's 21st Bomber Command in the first night mission flown by the Saipan-based Superfortresses. Bombing was accomplished by precision instruments.

Meanwhile, Army 7th Air Force Liberators dropped 165 tons of bombs on air strips on Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, in raids Nov. 26 and 27, the Navy reported.

A communiqué from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet Commander, said escorting fighters shot down two intercepting enemy planes and the bombings caused fires and explosions.

Philippines:

U. S. Planes Sink 13 Japanese Ships

American fighter planes sank 10 Japanese transports and three destroyers, with at least 4,000 reinforcements aboard, in a battle Nov. 28 and 29, which crippled an apparent Nipponese effort to land a full new division on Leyte Island.

Some fresh Japanese troops, however, evidently slipped ashore to join the rain-swept battle of Ormoc corridor.

Two transports in this sixth major reinforcement convoy were destroyed in Ormoc Port, after they partially had unloaded men and supplies. One vessel blew into pieces when hit.

The other eight transports were destroyed "well out at sea," the communiqué said.

The destroyers were sunk while escorting the convoy.

The Japanese have lost 26 transports and 17 escort vessels, mostly destroyers, in their desperate efforts to pour men onto Leyte. In addition three cargo vessels, "apparently headed" for Ormoc, were sunk last week off Cebu.

Western Front:

Nazi Roer Line Begins to Crack

The Roer River line shielding Cologne and Düsseldorf was cracking under mounting pressure as Americans of the Ninth Army stormed into burning Lindern and Beeck in a northward extension of the fighting.

Men of the United States First Army burst into the open from the pines of the Hürtgen Forest.

Gains were scored along the entire 25-mile front on the Cologne plain east of Aachen and Geilenkirchen. The Germans declared the combat to be one of the greatest battles of attrition in history.

The United States Third Army on the Saar front pushed into high ground overlooking the Saar River and within easy shot of Merzig, Prussian stronghold of the Siegfried Line. Gains averaged a mile all the way to the little French rail town of Sarre Union as frost-hardened muddy fields gave tanks firmer footing.

The Third, with the First and Ninth Armies on the Roer, constitute Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley's Army Group of which 23 American divisions of 275,000 or more men were charging at the foe.

The U. S. Seventh Army, flanking the Third to the southeast, was bursting the bonds of German resistance along its lone. It sidestepped the strongly held French rail center of Hagenau, 31 miles southwest of Karlsruhe, where the Germans have stores of ammunition and fuel. Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch aimed his divisions straight at Karlsruhe, a city of 190,000 beyond the Rhine in the shelter of the Siegfried Line.

The Seventh and the French First Army had wrested half the Alcatian plain from the enemy and had advanced 25 miles south of Strasbourg. The French were moving slowly up from Mulhouse to tighten the Colmar clamp to roughly 40 miles.

Japan's Naval Air Fleet Vanishing

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 30

Belief that Japanese naval aviation has been "practically eliminated" was expressed Nov. 29 by Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commanding officer of a Pacific Fleet Carrier Task Force.

Admiral Mitscher made his remarks at a news conference in which he disclosed Navy fliers have shot down approximately 4,000 Japanese naval fliers in the past year and a half, and added:

"I have an idea Japanese plane production is not as great as they would have us believe."

Air Over Europe:

Big U. S. Force Flies Over Reich

The German Radio reported a large formation of Allied bombers in the Madgeburg-Dessau area—within 20 minutes of Berlin.

A few hours earlier one of the largest United States bomber fleets seen in weeks had left British bases and headed east.

The daylight raid followed another jab by British Mosquito bombers, which unloaded two-ton block-busters on Hannover during the night. This rounded out four big bomber operations in a 24-hour period.

Eastern Front:

Allied Force Makes 25-Mile Advance

Russian and Yugoslav Partisan forces thrust forward 25 miles west of the Danube in southwestern Hungary in a great offensive that has the three-fold possibility of encircling Budapest, driving straight into Austria, and of sealing off all Nazi troops in the Balkans.

Marshal Joseph Stalin in an order of the day announced the capture of 350 communities in southern Hungary and northern Yugoslavia, confirming the drive about which the German Radio has spoken for the past week.

Pecs, coal-mining and railway center 98 miles southwest of Budapest, was seized, as was Mohacs, a like distance directly south of the Hungarian Capital and Bataszek, 85 miles south of Budapest, Moscow said.

The radiocast Russian communiqué said the drive across the Danube by Marshal Feodor X. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army and Yugoslav nationals was north of the river's confluence with the Drava, a point 130 miles due south of Budapest. The break-through was on a 93-mile-wide front that extended on its northern flank to within 37 miles of the Hungarian Capital.

Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) in a radiocast communiqué reported by the Federal Communications Commission announced a 31-mile advance in the area and said Russian and Partisan troops were "pursuing the beaten Germans toward the west." The bulletin also listed many Partisan victories inside Yugoslavia.

Italy:

Germans Force Fifth Army Retreat

Launching their strongest counterattacks in recent weeks, German troops have recaptured three Fifth Army strong points in the sector southeast and southwest of Bologna, Allied headquarters announced.

Fifth Army troops were forced to relinquish their hold on Monte Castellaro, just north of Monte Grande, in the area below the Bologna-Rimini highway town of Castel san Pietro.

Farther west in the difficult mountain country west of the Bologna-Pistoia highway, the Germans recaptured Corona and Monte Belvedere.

The battle for Corona and Monte Belvedere was the most violent of the entire front and put an end to the period of uneasy waiting in the mud of that area.

The Germans first launched two counterattacks with about one infantry battalion. Both were repulsed. Later they renewed the attack with two battalions and a covering force of tanks, self-propelled guns and mortars, as well as rocket launchers.

Fifth Army troops in the face of the new assault were forced to pull back to prepared positions, headquarters said.

Viceroy of India Torpedoed in 1942

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 30

The Daily Mail said today the 20,000 ton ocean liner Viceroy of India was sunk by a German submarine in the Atlantic in November, 1942, while carrying troops from the United States to England.

No details of the sinking or the rescue of troops were given. The newspaper also told of the sinking of the 20,000-ton Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Atholl in October, 1942, while en route from the Near East to Britain with 826 persons aboard, many of them women and children.

The passengers abandoned the torpedoed craft in 21 lifeboats, the newspaper said. The attacking submarine surfaced and its commander gave the Nazi salute to lifeboat occupants near him, the article added. His answer was a burst of laughter from the children and a victory salute from the men and women.

Burma:

Chinese Force Makes Rapid Gains

Chinese troops which by-passed Bhamo in their southward offensive in North Burma were driving down a branch highway toward the Old Burma Road without meeting any organized Japanese resistance.

Air force reports said the Japanese were retreating from North Burma by day and night and that there were indications even of a Japanese withdrawal from the Mandalay area toward Bangkok, Thailand.

Although the aerial reconnaissance gave more substance to previous reports that the Japanese were getting ready to give up all Burma, the nemy is leaving suicide units at key points. These are delaying the Allied advance.

Progress of the Japanese campaign in Southwest China threatening the Burma Road in China to the Japanese. Burma is at the end of a long and exposed supply line which has cost the enemy an increasing loss of ships to Allied submarines and planes in recent months.

Details of the Chinese advance south of Bhamo are being withheld for military reasons, but the operations can be described as deep penetration by large bodies of infiltration troops.

China:

Japanese Make Gains in Kweichow

Japanese vanguards have made startling advances inside Kweichow Province toward Kweiyang, its Burma Road Capital and junction point of a highway network linking Chungking, Kunming, and other southwest China cities, a United States 14th Air Force communique disclosed.

The Air Force bulletin, relayed by the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, announced that fighters strafed enemy cavalry troops on the Pachai-Tukiang road. This indicated the Japanese either had cut through or outflanked some of the Chinese units which had been expected to defend Kweiyang.

The Japanese news agency Domei broadcast a report that 50,000 Chinese were fleeing toward Kweiyang along the southwestern highway and the Kwangis-Kweichow railway after Japanese forces occupied Nantan. The report called Nantan "the remaining important enemy stronghold" in Kwangsi.

Pachai is 65 miles east southeast of Kweiyang and less than 15 miles from Tuyun, terminus of the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway. The Pachai-Tukiang road roughly parallels the main highway from Japanese-held Liuchow to Kweiyang.

Ambassador's Son Aids U. S. Wounded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Lieut. Richard Wood, son of the British Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, and the Countess of Halifax, is today touring Midwestern military hospitals telling American wounded how he learned to walk on artificial limbs.

While his parents are visiting Midwestern universities, farms, and other typically American installations from Nov. 25 to Dec. 2, Lieutenant Wood is going off on his own to bolster morale with cheerful words about his own experiences.

First stop was made at Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday where he visited a military hospital. On Nov. 30, in Milwaukee, Wis., he plans to visit the Veterans' Home and the Milwaukee Curative Workshop, scene of physio and occupational therapy experiments.

Lieutenant Wood is attached to the British Embassy in Washington.

Vets Preference Proposals Attacked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Formation of a Citizens' Committee on Veteran Preference to fight writing into the State Constitution absolute preferences in the civil service to all war veterans was announced by a group of 16 civic, welfare and public employees' organizations here today.

Describing the proposal as basically unfair because it would ignore relative examination marks and would entitle Wacs and Waves as "veterans" to preference over wives and daughters of disabled veterans (and widows), the group holds that a veteran of several years' combat service overseas who returned home unharmed would have to yield to a man slightly injured in a training camp.

At present in New York, the only veterans entitled to civil service preference are disabled veterans who, if they pass the examination, must be appointed ahead of all others, regardless of relative scores.

Independent Yugoslav Units Seen in New State

Continued from Page 1

northeast Yugoslavia is also unsettled, but that area will probably be attached to "Free Croatia" or "Free Serbia."

In these six or more independent units, there live, according to Partisan conceptions, five Slav nations: Slovenes, Croatians, Serbians, Montenegrins, and Macedonians. Their Yugoslavia, therefore, would be a composite state inhabited by five majority nations as well as by whatever German, Hungarian, Romanian, and Albanian minorities may remain.

The status of these six or more independent units is described by some authoritative Partisan writers and speakers as almost equivalent with that of separate states. They are to be free, independent, and even "sovereign." The word "sovereign" is often used concerning them. Each unit is to have its own parliament and government and there is also to be a Central Parliament and Government.

Why is Yugoslavia, embracing a territory smaller than that of California and containing only 16,000,000 inhabitants, to be cut into so many independent units? The ostensible reason is that Yugoslavia is an extremely complex region, situated on the crossroads of empires and inhabited by people with different traditions, ideas, and ways of life.

The Slovenes, Croatians, and Serbs believe they are separate nations and at critical moments act on that belief. None of those groups has wanted to be dominated by another group. In view of this, the Partisans believe that Yugoslavs will be happier and more united and more loyal to a common cause if organized in separate self-governing units.

Montenegro — The question of Montenegro is somewhat different from that of the three main Slav peoples, inasmuch as the Montenegrins are Serbs, by nationality and religion.

They also feel a basic solidarity with the other Serbs. However, Montenegro was long an independent, kingdom, with its own government, dynasty, and traditions, of which many Montenegrins are proud.

Seek Self-Rule

The former small state with about a quarter of a million inhabitants was not merged with the other South Slavs until Montenegrins have been agitating for a restoration of their independence. Now that wish is to be gratified.

Bosnia-Herzegovina—The situation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is again different. This mountainous, quite backward, and rather barren area is inhabited by three kinds of South Slavs, namely, Orthodox Serbs, Roman Catholic Croats, and Moslems.

They are of the same racial origin and speak the same language, but are often bitterly hostile to one another.

For centuries this area has been subjected to internal strife and external pressure. It has almost never enjoyed harmony. During this war it has been the scene of almost unbelievable massacres. The Partisans hope that if its inhabitants become more self-supporting they will find a way to live in harmony.

Balkan Problem

Macedonia — Here is another special Yugoslav problem. Or rather Balkan problem, inasmuch as Macedonia has been divided among Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece.

Most of the inhabitants of that part of Macedonia lying in Yugoslavia are Slavs or Albanians. The Slavs there, however, are not exactly Serbs, at least they do not feel themselves Serbs. Neither are they 100 per cent Bulgarians. Bulgaria claims this region and has been fighting for it off and on for more than 40 years.

The Partisans believe that if the Macedonians are made free and relieved from Serbian and Bulgarian pressure they will be much happier and live in peace with all their neighbors. It appears that at the beginning Free Macedonia will include only the part lying in Yugoslavia.

After years of frustration and suffering, many Yugoslavs have come to believe that if the peoples in that very complex state are allowed local self-government they will feel better disposed toward one another and more loyal to the common state. By the end of 1941 as Yugoslavia lay in ruins and after scores of thousands, probably even hundreds of thousands, of Yugoslavs had lost relations at the hands of their brothers, most Yugoslavs believed that the state was doomed. This Partisan plan of reorganization has aroused new hope in future Yugoslav unity and strength.

Questions Arise

However, a number of serious problems present themselves. For example, in the difficult period facing most European states, will a federative Yugoslavia have enough unity to overcome dangers and pressures? Also, is not the promised "independence" unattainable and visionary? Can little units with 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 inhabitants be really independent, with their own armies and state departments? Would not such a Yugoslavia be even weaker than the one which so rapidly collapsed in April, 1941? Will this independence in actuality prove to be anything more than "campaign oratory"?

Macedonia also constitutes a serious problem, since Macedonia overlaps parts of Bulgaria and Greece. Many Yugoslav Partisans foresee that Free Macedonia will soon include Bulgarian Macedonia. And that might be arranged to the mutual benefit of both states.

In addition some Slav Partisans both in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia claim Greek Macedonia. And they have recently voiced their claims with rather dramatic insistance.

Authoritative Yugoslav Partisans openly speak of parts of Greece as "our Macedonia." If the Slav Partisans should eventually attempt to include parts of Greece in Free Macedonia, that would not only cause serious strife but might cause a disastrous situation for Greece.

Co-operation Promised

The question of Bulgaria's relations with the new Federative Yugoslavia is discussed in many quarters, including the Yugoslav and Bulgarian press. Both Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and the Bulgarian Premier, Kimon Georgiev, have promised close co-operation between the two states.

It is not excluded that Partisan regimes in Belgrade and Sofia might establish, with Russian encouragement, a close alliance or even federation. That would bring together 20,000,000 Slavs in territory extending from the Black to the Adriatic Sea, and if they held together, they might prove to be the dominant force in southeast Europe. With only a boy king in Bulgaria and no king at all in Yugoslavia, royal obstacles to such a union seem slight.

Naturally, the rulers of the new Yugoslavia insist on annexing all contiguous territory inhabited by South Slavs. This would mean that northeast Italy and a strip from southern Austria would become parts of Yugoslavia. In this territory would be Trieste and Fiume. This demand, which has been made formally and publicly, might include areas in northern Greece. So far Marshal Tito has not disavowed this possible claim, in spite of suggestions from certain quarters.

Nationalism Rising

Yugoslav nationalism, as might be expected, is rising and if all the South Slavs, including the Bulgarians, succeed in effecting some form of practical unity, under the auspices of the great Slav mother Russia, such nationalism would be still more pronounced.

Another vital question is the future status of Serbia and the Serbs. According to the probable delineation of Yugoslav units, Serbia may be reduced to rather restricted frontiers, and the Serbs, constituting more than one half of the Slavs of Yugoslavia, will be scattered among at least five of the six or more regions.

Serb nationalists bitterly resent this. They say this plan is directed against Serbia. They also say the Serbs have fought 140 years for unity and will not tolerate this new partitioning, "following Sultanic and Hapsburg lines."

Thus the new plan offers some hope of improvement and at the same time presents serious and basic difficulties. It seems clear that there cannot be six small independent states in Yugoslavia. Perhaps the "independence" will work itself into useful, constructive autonomy.

Berlin Calls Him 'Invisible' Führer

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 30

The Stockholm Aftontidningen said in an article reported today to the Office of War Information that posters appeared in the streets of Berlin Nov. 28 declaring:

"The more the enemy shows himself, the more invisible becomes the Führer (Hitler)."

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British War 'Queens' Reign For Service on Home Front

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30—The women of Britain, studying the charts and figures in the Government White Paper, published here this week, are beginning to realize what an important chapter their often-monotonous round of service in factory forces or the home occupies in the full story of Britain's war effort.

At the time of peak production in 1943, one in every two of the nation's women and girls was mobilized into the war effort. Many of these may sometimes have felt it hard that the Ministry of Labor should have the power to "direct" them to work which they had never done before and which was miles from their homes. But the composite results of their sacrifices are apparent now in the White Paper charts depicting men who were able to march out of basic industries because women marched in.

The "high degree of mobilization achieved in this war was largely due to the contribution made by women," the White Paper says.

A Land Girl, for instance, finds she was one of 120,000 women who were recruited to agriculture when 100,000 men marched out to join the armed forces. It was possible for 200,000 men to vacate local Government offices because 150,000 women were ready to take their places. In transport, shipping, and fishing, 180,000 men were released when 160,000 women took over.

Nearly 500,000 women working in munitions factories are gratified to learn their contribution meant that nearly seven-tenths of the total supply of munitions of the British Empire in the war has been produced in Britain and that aircraft production increased six-fold in 1943 as compared with 1939.

Housewives of Britain who have been called on to do many jobs, besides the increasingly difficult task of running their homes, see how their efforts have aided the war. Many have part-time work—900,000 in industry and 350,00 in civil defense.

Housewives, whose ingenuity has been exercised in saving all possible fuel without causing unnecessary discomfort to the family, read that this has resulted in Britain's using 10 per cent less fuel than before the war.

U. S. Tank Destroyers Halt Nazis in West

Superior fire power and speed combine to stop heaviest German tanks in their tracks.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Nov. 30—Tank-destroyer battalions—the boys with a shoulder patch showing a black panther chewing a tank—are doing a splendid job helping to halt the heavy counterattacks the Germans are hurling against American troops from Eschweiler to Saarbrücken.

The fact that the Wehrmacht is throwing in more of the new royal Tiger tanks with heavily armored apron and 88mm. gun, makes the job a bit tougher. But tank destroyers with 90 mm guns put a shell through any Nazi tank yet built.

The T.-D. battalions know the Germans like to build heavier tanks for their special purposes of defense and counterattack. In close country where an American tank of higher speed doesn't count, tank destroyers are increasingly counted on in today's battles to destroy enemy armor, whether Mark IV, V, or super-V.

Play Major Role

Alongside fighter bombers it's "tare dogs" [radio parlance for the letters T D]—which are the Army's shock troops—which have played a major role of halting every Nazi counterthrust since D-Day.

These hit-and-run boys with their heavier guns and less armor mounted on a tank chassis have their aces too, just as in the Air Force.

For instance, the crew of a tank-destroyer battalion led by Sergeant Kenneth Oxenreider of Myerstown, Pa., wiped out a column of 12 German vehicles near Saint Denis Le Gast in France. They hid the tank destroyer, let the enemy pass, then picked off the vehicles—two Panthers, two Mark IV's, three half-tracks, and five trucks—before their T. D. was knocked out.

Differ From Tanks

These teams don't like to have their job confused with that of tanks. Tanks operate best against enemy infantry and for reconnaissance and exploiting breakthroughs. But today it's more often a tank destroyer which is called up when enemy armor is sighted.

T.-D. battalions also are trained for the secondary role of operating as full-fledged artillery.

An American M-10 with three-inch gun can knock out an enemy tank at 35 yards with good shooting.

"We always try to set them on fire," says Sergeant Walter Markovich of Canton, Ohio, who has 8 German tanks, 2 heavy-artilleries, and 17 machine-gun nests chalked up from North Africa to Germany.

"If we don't fire the tank, the enemy will return to salvage it.

New Ammunition Helps

"The Nazi Mark IV is easy, but you must hit the Mark V, with its sloping front, expertly, although new ammunition gives better odds.

"It is time for the quickest action when a tank-destroyer commander sees a Tiger with a long 77 mm. gun rounding a corner in a Hürtgen Forest lane, resembling a prehistoric monster."

The Germans have capable tank destroyers, too, but it is the Americans who have highly developed this power-packing hit-and-run artillery, which is helping to smash enemy armor.

Associated Press

Nazi Tanks Avoid Lethal Charge in This Snout

The United States Tank Destroyer is playing a major role in Allied strategy in the West. This M-10 packs a 3-inch gun; later models are considerably larger. The inset shows the shoulder patch of tank-destroyer units—a black panther crushing a tank between its jaws.

Nazis Battle Grimly in West To Guard Vital Ruhr Industry

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30—It has been vaguely said that Field Marshal General Gerd von Rundstedt, German Commander in the West, has decided irrevocably to force the issue west of the Rhine.

The truth is that Marshal von Rundstedt merely has inherited the 1939 strategy for defense of the Reich against attack from the West. He is forcing the issue only west of the northern half of the Rhine.

Marshal von Rundstedt also has inherited some of the material means for carrying out the defense—in particular the Siegfried Line, which was intended to stand the shock of assault and thus release vast mobile reserves for a counter-stroke.

But the Siegfried Line could be built only on German soil before hostilities opened, so it was constructed as near as possible to the German frontier. In the south, for a hundred miles, the common frontier was the Rhine itself—so the Germans had to accept the Rhine along the Alsatian boarder as the forward edge of their defense.

For the next hundred miles, the frontier ran along the border of Lorraine, at right angles to the Rhine as far as Luxemburg. Here the common Franco-German frontier ended.

For the rest of the way, the Siegfried Line ran along the frontiers of Luxemburg, Belgium, and Holland.

When the Germans overran France and the Low Countries in 1940, this old German frontier was obliterated, and this has not been sufficiently clearly recalled by most persons, now that the Germans are back on its edge and in some places right over it.

It is defense of this frontier that Marshal von Runstedt has to undertake. He is not so anxious about the activities of the French First and American Seventh Armies, which are driving the Germans out of Alsace.

When they have done so, they do not immediately threaten any vital spot. Like the advance of the United States Third Army in the Saar, they are only compelling the Germans to give up French territory. It is not a vital thrust at Germany's heart. But north of the Moselle, the story is very different.

Here German soil must be defended to the last—not merely out of sentiment, but because a deep thrust toward the Rhine would place the industrial area of the Ruhr in the front line. The Germans would not have located in the Rhur their heavy industries, on which their ability to make war so largely depended, unless they knew—or thought they knew—that a cushion of German territory to the west of the Rhine put that area out of danger—at least from any land attack.

Attack from the air always had to be considered, no matter where steel was made for purposes of war, but at least a land attack must be kept at arm's length.

King Gets Ralston Support In Canada Debate on Draft

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 30—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King now has the assurance that Col. R. L. Ralston, who recently resigned as Minister of National Defense, will support the Government's motion of confidence to be voted on at the conclusion of debate on the conscription issue.

This is interpreted here as a promising indication that the King Government will survive the present crisis over this highly controversial issue.

Colonel Ralston told the House of Commons that he was in sharp disagreement with the "piecemeal" policy of reinforcements. But he pointed out that if the motion of confidence is defeated it will lead to either the formation of a new Government or the dissolution of Parliament and an election.

This would cause a delay which must be avoided at all costs, in Colonel Ralston's opinion. However, the final outcome of the Government's motion of confidence, based on its decision to send 16,000 drafted home-army men overseas, is still uncertain, due to the unpredictable vote of Quebec members.

Anticonscription demonstrations are still breaking out sporadically here and there. Last night youths left a Nationalist Party Bloc Populaire meeting in Montreal and smashed windows in the building of the newspaper Le Canada, a French-language publication which is the official organ of Prime Minister King's Liberal Party and which has lent support to the Government's new partial-conscription policy.

It has been suggested that there is a possibility that Quebec members of Parliament may introduce an anticonscription amendment to the motion and that if this is defeated a considerable number might then see their way clear to support the Government's policy in preference to the alternative of fuller conscription, which would likely be introduced if the Government changed.

In any event, the possibility of the Government being defeated appears to recede. Colonel Ralston's attitude puts a new spike in the suggestion made by the opposition that a new Government should be formed. The Progressive Conservatives have issued a less mandatory statement in which they say they are prepared to cooperate with any Government under leadership which insures equality of service and offers proof of determination to send adequate reinforcements overseas.

The order from the officer in command of the military district in Quebec City that all French-Canadian troops be returned to Quebec Province for training under their own officers is taken here as a reasonable precaution against further incidents. In the House of Commons, the Government was asked what steps were being taken in connection "with alarming reports of mutiny" in the home army on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. King said the Minister of National Defense had assured the Government that the situation was being carefully watched and completely controlled. Mr. King said it was not "mutiny" and deprecated the use by members of expressions "which may be calculated to create a situation which might be very serious but which without such reference would never arise."

AMG Operates Competently In First Test on German Soil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 30 — The Allied Military Government of Germany has passed its first test successfully.

Reports, including a resume from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, agree that for the first two months it has operated competently in the narrow fringe of German territory conquered by Allied troops.

Military Government officials who went into frontier townships as soon as, and sometimes before, the German armies evacuated, report that emergency regulations they instituted have been generally obeyed.

The civil population is being handled firmly and adequately, the local civil administration and utilities are being reorganized and some civilian volunteering is reported in billeting evacuees and repairing disrupted services.

While the SHAEF recapitulation of the first two months of Military Government reports effective handling of the Germans at Aachen, Monschau, and Kornely Münster, it is recognized that this is the very easiest phase of the job. These are largely Germans who refused evacuation. There are not many of the super-ardent Nazi partyites among them, except those inserted as undercover agents by the retreating Nazis themselves.

Big Test Yet To Come

When the Allied Military Government enters the crowded cities of the Rhineland, when the officials face possible German Underground resistance, when they are required to operate a more complex organism than in the mining towns around Aachen—then will come the real test for carefully laid plans.

Meanwhile, today's interim report shows the Burgermeister working under the Military Government in much-damaged Aachen and the inhabitants obeying posted rules and instructions. Military Government detachments are busy organizing, through the Burgermeister and his locally recruited assistants, such matters as police, civil defense, and fire fighting, as well as public utilities and communications.

Trials Are Held

In addition to the military Government trial at one village where a woman was sentenced to six years imprisonment for concealing Nazi Party records and destroying others, a second military Government court has tried a German for disobeying the Burgermeister's order regarding coal deliveries and a number of cases involving civilians circulating on the roads against military orders have been dealt with.

While German civilians in some places are dispirited and others often full of complaints, and while their education in the evils of Nazism has hardly begun, yet the civil population is sometimes giving valuable assistance to the Burgermeister and public officials in such matters as care of refugees, fire fighting, passive air-defense work and the repair of utilities.

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Polish Cabinet Not Expected To Continue Long in Office

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30--The new Polish Government announced today that it cannot claim to be fully representative of all the Polish political parties in exile, and already doubts have been expressed in many circles here as to the possibility of its remaining long in office.

After Jan Kwapinski, Polish Socialist, had failed to form a government the task was entrusted by President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz to Tomasz Arciszewski, another Socialist.

He succeeded and this morning his government was duly sworn in before the President.

In addition to Mr. Arciszewski as Premier, members of the Cabinet are Adam Tarnowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Zygmunt Berezowski, Interior; Jan Kwapinski, Industries, Commerce, and Shipping; Dr. Bronislaw Kusnierz, Justice; Dr. Adam Pragier, Information and Documentation; Dr. Wladyslaw Folkierski, Minister for the Peace Conference, and Stanislaw Sopicki, Reconstruction of Public Administration.

Duties Outlined

The President entrusted the new Premier with the portfolio of labor and social welfare.

Mr. Kwapinski was also placed in charge of the Ministry of Finance. Dr. Folkierski was given the additional portfolio of the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs.

Lieut. Gen. Marian Kukiel was retained as Minister of National Defense.

The new premier, Mr. Arciszewski, left Poland only last July after having lived under German terror since the outbreak of war.

He was many years chairman of the Polish Socialist Party, had been a cabinet minister and had fought as a Polish patriot when Poland was a part of Czarist Russia.

Adam Tarnowski, the new Foreign Minister, was a prewar Polish minister in Sofia and since here, the London Polish Minister to the Czechoslovak Government.

The new government consists mainly of Socialists, Christian Democrats, and National Democrats, though it will be noted that one section of the Socialists refused to accept and that one member of the Peasant Party was included. The most significant, however, is the refusal of former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and that section of the Peasant Party which follows him to enter the new government.

Outlook for Cabinet

This means that Mr. Arciszewski's cabinet cannot claim to be fully representative of the parties in exile nor can it be hailed as a cobinet likely to lead the healing breach between Moscow and the Polish Government in exile.

For Mr. Arciszewski, though equally anxious for a Russo-Polish agreement is understood to be unwilling to go as far as Mr. Mikolajczyk in concessions so as to reach an agreement with Moscow, especially on the frontier issue.

Comments upon the new government from Moscow and the Moscow-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation in Lublin indicate the Arciszewski government cannot expect support from those quarters.

As for the British Government, its great aim is only to see some settlement of the Russo-Polish issue and any Polish government furthering such an end will receive its blessing.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill clearly indicated his attitude on the Russo-Polish issue in a speech a month ago when he declared it would be a "great pity if time were wasted in indecision or in protracted négotiations," and urged the parties concerned to seek solution in this "difficult and potentially tragic" dispute.

Another Cabinet

Hence it is not surprising that there is a general impression here that the new Arciszewski government may be only an interim government and that Mr. Mikolajczyk may once more be recalled to form a new government.

At the same time, there is a lingering doubt in some circles here whether the Soviet Government will be content with anything but Mr. Mikolajczyk's leaving London and forming up with the Lublin Committee as an effective representative of Poland. Such an act would, however, raise a number of difficulties.

It is rather significant that one cable from Moscow to the British press today mentions that a number of Poles—who have been influenced by German propaganda—are reluctant to commit themselves to fully acknowledging the authority of the Lublin Committee. Much might be done, this correspondent suggests, if Mr. Mikolajczyk broke with some of the Polish elements in London and appeared at Lublin with British Government support. It would, he declares, help remove any misunderstandings still existing about the lack of complete unity between Russia and Britain on this issue.

Such an action would certainly strengthen the Lublin Committee concerning whose real support among the Poles there are many contradictory reports. But until much more unbiased information seeps through to the democratic world concerning Lublin, it is difficult to see now proper judgment can be formed here.

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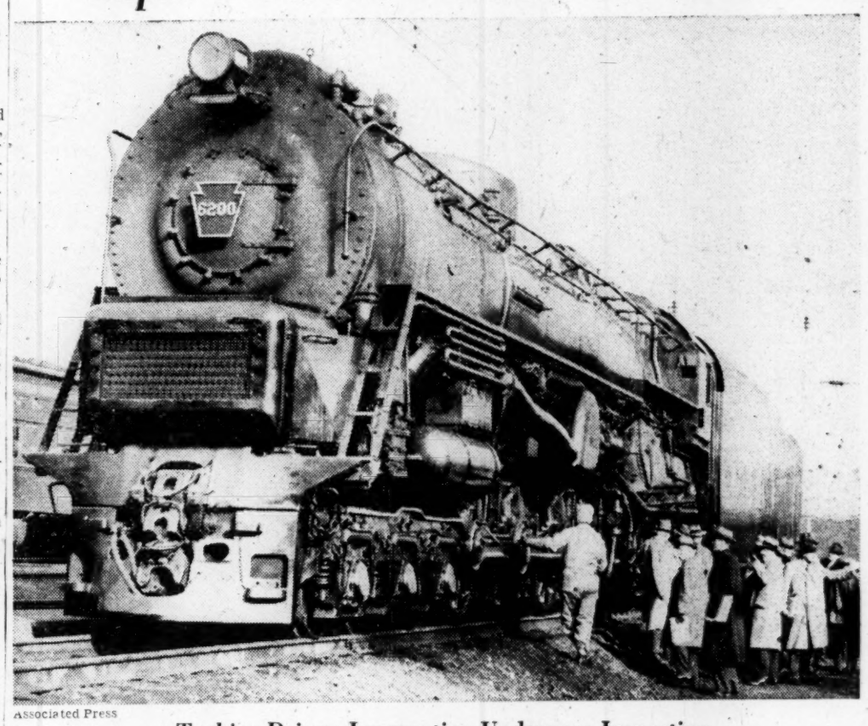

Associated Press

Turbine-Driven Locomotive Undergoes Inspection

Capable of 120 miles per hour and a cruising speed of 100 miles per hour for passenger trains, the Pennsylvania Railroad's newest power unit is shown here in Philadelphia. Generating 6,900 horsepower, it underwent a trial run with the group of engineers and others who are listening to engineer Edward Weber, left of group, explain how the steam, fired by coal, presses against turbine blades for geared transmission to the wheels. The conventional cylinders, pistons, and driving rods are absent, although the hub links look something like the familiar driving rods.

French Unlikely to Shoot Hostages as Threatened

Continued from Page 1

soldier manpower than General Leclerc's improvisation.

Of course, American armies which have entered Germany in the Aachen area and southward have not employed the hostage system and apparently suffered only minor hardships at the hands of enemy guerrillas or German "Maquis," although they certainly have been harassed by snipers in every town.

If Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' resistance call is widely heeded, however, they may encounter guerrillas with and without identification armbands, soldiers masquerading as civilians, and more intensive sniping.

The question still is whether this would lead the Allies to adopt any kind of hostage system.

[Allied experience with reprisals has indicated that no matter what steps they take, the Germans have always been willing to outdo them and go to excesses far beyond the range of any retaliatory measures which Allied opinion would countenance.]

Although the Germans in 1914-18 and in this war shot hostages and burned villages in retaliation for patriot resistance, it is believed doubtful if Allied public opinion would countenance the physical punishment of non-guilty civilians for the crimes of other Germans, whether civilian or military.

considering special tribunals to handle cases unsuitable for handling by national courts.

"The Australian Government is determined that nothing which can be done to punish those responsible for brutality and cruelty will be left undone," Mr. Evatt said.

"The suffering and indignities imposed on our soldiers cannot be condoned. In all possible cases, the guilty should be pursued and brought to justice."

[Australian soldiers played a large role in the campaigns of Gen. Douglas MacArthur on New Guinea.]

Gen. Eoin O'Duffy

DUBLIN, Irish Free tSate, Nov. 30 (AP)—Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, who passed on here today, led the Irish brigade which fought alongside the forces of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil War.

General O'Duffy formerly was a co-leader of the Fine Gael, or United Ireland Party which composed the principal opposition to President Eamon de Valera, until 1934 when he resigned the Party presidency. The leadership was then taken over by William T. Cosgrove.

General O'Duffy also had been the leader of the blueshirted League of Youth and a former Free State Commissioner of Police.

Kansas City Vets Get Jobs

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 30 (AP)—An amendment to the Kansas City Charter goes into effect today requiring City department heads to hire a returning war veteran if he's among the first five eligible for a vacancy or to give a reason in writing for rejecting him.

Australians Tortured

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 30 (AP)—Evidence the Japanese have massacred, tortured, and mistreated Australians, both military and civilian, as well as New Guinea natives, was reported today to the Queensland House of Representatives by Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Attorney General.

Mr. Evatt said Chief Justice Sir William Webb, who will represent Australia on the United Nations War Crimes Commission, obtained the evidence during an investigation of Japanese atrocities on New Guinea.

Mr. Evatt added official inquiries so far showed occasional instances when Japanese soldiers and officers behaved according to standards of honorable conduct.

The Australian Government is

Hore-Belisha Urges British Get Outposts

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary of State for War, urged the House of Commons today to consider "an offer by Belgium to give us some kind of strategic outposts and economic outposts as well, similar to those we gave the United States in the West Indies."

Britain must "have regard to our flank on the Continent," he said. "Do not our past experiences show that we cannot stand aloof from the organization of western Europe?"

This brought openly onto the floor the proposal for a pact linking the western European countries for security purposes.

"It is sometimes suggested that any advocacy of economic, political, or strategic unity in western Europe is a threat to Russia," Mr. Hore-Belisha said.

"There should be no such thought in our minds, and if that thought exists in the minds of the Russians it can easily be removed. There is nothing more challenging in our desire to organize the strength of the nations on our flanks than there is in Russia's organizing the nations on her flanks.

"America from the first great war and now Russia from the second have emerged as great economic federations." Britain alone could not attain such size, he said, but the British Empire could.

Referring to the aviation conference at Chicago, he said the British Empire had spoken with different voices, whereas "one voice would be decisive."

Mr. Hore-Belisha told the House America had built up an artificial rubber industry capable of supplying 80 per cent of the world's rubber requirements, and could produce more aluminum "than was produced in the whole world before."

With Some Vicissitudes, N.Y. Holiday Tree Goes Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—It took a ten-ton truck derrick, an emergency towing truck and 18 men to install a 61-foot Christmas tree in front of City Hall Nov. 28.

The truck derrick got stuck in the mud, the emergency truck pulled the derrick out of the mud, and six hours later workmen planted the tree, after sawing off two feet of trunk to make it fit in the excavation dug for the purpose.

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Gaily decorated Christmas Trees in full color and sprays of red-berried Holly festively decorate these and many other pieces in our two New York shops. All are created by, and are exclusive with, PLUMMER, Ltd. They will help you keep this Yuletide, and those to come, in the merry manner to which they should be accustomed.

1. Christmas Tree Plates of fine White American Ware with green tree decorated with lights and ornaments in many colors. Framed with bold red or green border. Round Platter, 14 inches in diameter, for desserts, canapes, cold cuts, etc. Each $5.00. Service or dinner plates, 11 inches in diameter, each $2.00; 8 for $16.00. Salad or dessert plates, 9¼ inches in diameter, each $1.50; 8 for $12.00. Tea Cups and Saucers, decorated with holly and mistletoe, dozen $27.00.
2. Refreshment or milk glass decorated with large green Christmas Tree ornamented with gold balls. Holds 14 ounces. Dozen $13.50.
3. Weighted bottom refreshment or milk glass with hand painted green holly and red berries by Ely. Holds 14 ounces. Dozen $20.00.
4. Decorative Tile colorfully-decorated with Christmas Tree and ornaments. For teapot, vase or wall plaque. Felted back and measures 6 x 6 inches. Each $3.00.
5. Covered china box and two trays for trinkets, candy, etc. Covered box measures 4½ inches long and is decorated with Christmas Tree and holly sprays in full color. Banded in red. Trays measure 3½ inches and are decorated with red-berried holly and banding to match. Set of 3 pieces $12.50.

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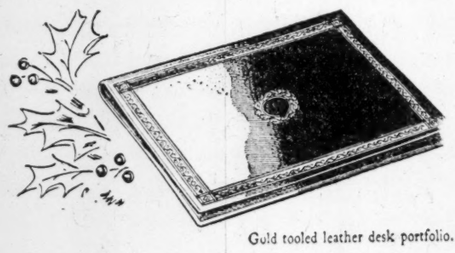

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Swedish type optic glass. $15. dozen.

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Gold decorated, pale pink perfume bottles. $16. pair. Matching powder jar. $8.

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Easing a Poet's Conscience

"YANKEE FROM OLYMPUS," by Catherine Drinker Bowen, brings vividly to mind my happy meeting with the kind and able physician, the beloved poet, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, father of Chief-Justice Holmes.

Back in 1892, Mary C. and I were bubbling sophomores at the old Somerville Latin School. There it was that we regaled ourselves with "The Deacon's Masterpiece," blinked over "The Last Leaf," and sat happily at the breakfast-table with the "Autocrat." There, too, we took to our hearts at sight the inspired poem, "The Chambered Nautilus," and, like great President Lincoln, memorized it at once.

* * *

Small wonder that, with the enthusiasm of youth, we longed to see with our own eyes the venerable author. So, one cool, brilliant afternoon in late October, my classmate and I stood on the brownstone steps at 296 Beacon Street and pulled the bell. There was a moment of trepidation before the trim little maid opened the door to us; and, when she did, there was not time for question or answer. At once a high, pleasant voice from above called down: "Visitors for me, Sally? Send them right up."

Up we went with quick-beating hearts. Could this actually be the poet himself, so gay of manner, so informal, so hospitable to us, two strange young school girls? Yes, there before us was the original of the picture in our literature text-book. And there, at the head of the stairs, he greeted us as cordially as though we were old friends eagerly awaited.

"You have come in the very nick of time," he declared, leading us into his comfortable library, "for you must decide something important for me."

* * *

We three sat about the bright, coal fire in the grate, Mary and I looking wonderingly, dumbly at each other, and Dr. Holmes continued: "You see, it is this way, young ladies. A year ago I made to myself a solemn pledge that I would never send any more requested autographs unless the necessary postage was enclosed. You must know that I am not a rich man, and the mailing of several hundred autographs every year meant the expenditure of quite a sum. I found that I had to call a halt. Hence my vow."

He clasped his hands and looked seriously into the fire. "But now comes the rub!" he said. "This morning I received a request for my autograph from a little boy out in Illinois, and, alas! he sent no postage. I am going to read it to you, young friends, and upon you will rest the decision. Am I, or am I not, going to break the pledge which I made to myself a year ago? That is the question."

Dr. Holmes went over to a drawer in his broad, walnut desk and took out the letter. As he read, he stood facing the Charles River, which he always loved so much and in which the deep rose glow of coming sunset was now reflected. The letter went about like this:

"Decatur, Illinois
October 22, 1892.

Dear Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes,

I want to tell you that I think your poems are just great. I like them better than any poems. I learned two of them by heart, 'The One Horse Shay' and 'Old Ironsides.' When I recited 'Old Ironsides' in school, they all cheered. My teacher said she thought I would be a great orator some day. I'd like to, but I'd rather be a poet like you, Dr. Holmes. Would you be willing to send me your autograph, Dr. Holmes? I'd sure keep it forever. I'm almost eleven now.

Your loving friend,
John James Barclay."

Dr. Holmes stood there, folding the letter and regarding us gently, wistfully, from under his bushy eyebrows. Mary and I looked up beseechingly at him.

"Oh, please, please," I begged. "I know just how he feels."

A quick smile spread over the poet's benign face. He chuckled. "What a relief!" he said. "John James shall have his autograph, but my broken pledge be upon both your heads. How glad I am that you came!"

He sat down blithely at his desk, wrote a few lines of greeting to John James Barclay, and addressed the envelope, writing vigorously. Then he placed the debated stamp and brought his fist down on it with an expressive thud. We were all happy and smiling again.

"There," he said. "I hope you are well pleased with your work, young ladies. I am sure I am." We declared that we were delighted to be of help in easing his conscience; and that we now had still another reason for thinking him a great man, never to be forgotten. He then wrote greetings and signatures for us both, and said with a twinkle in his eye: "Luckily this is not a problem for me, since you can do your own carrying."

But he would not have us leave yet, so we gathered closer about the fire to listen to some of the Autocrat's reminiscences.

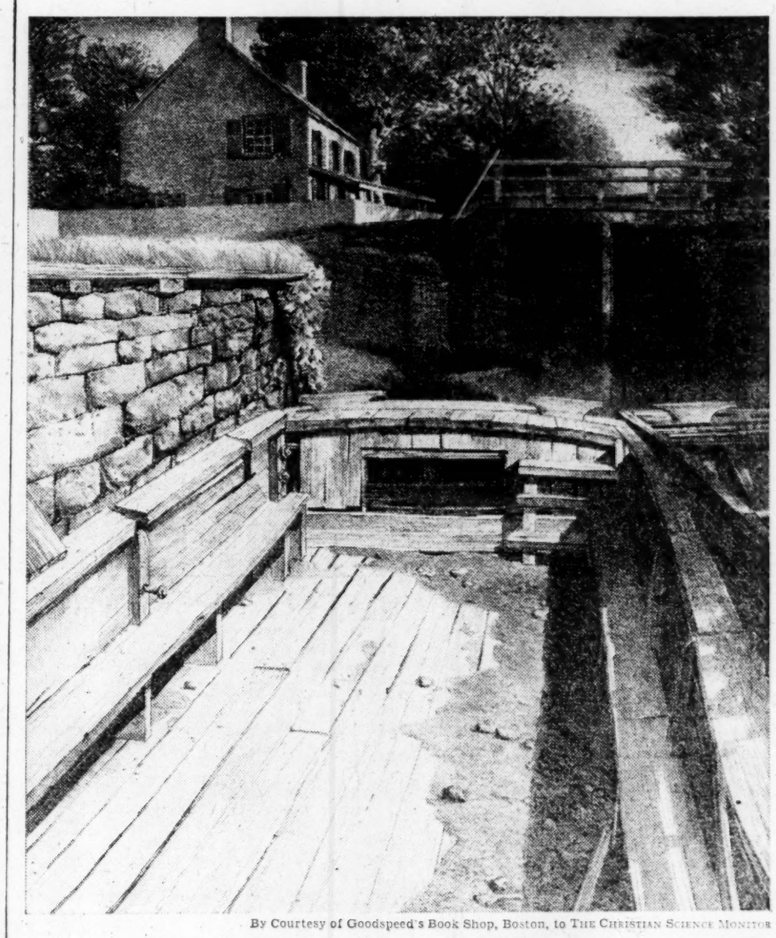
* * *

Mary and I lived near Winter Hill, Somerville, which Dr. Holmes knew well in his youth as Strawberry Hill. Often as a young fellow, he told us, he rode out on horseback from Cambridge and talked with the last of the Indians there encamped.

Could it be possible, we questioned, that real Indians had so recently encamped upon the same spot where now stood the high school where we were pupils? "Yes, indeed," he assured us. "I often think with wonderment of Strawberry Hill and our brethren, the sad, wandering Indians. You see, I'm a pretty old fellow myself!" And he laughed merrily.

As we were about to leave, he drew us to the window and pointed up the clear, shining river to Cambridge. "Up there," he said, and there was deep warmth in his voice, "was my boyhood home, and there I spent happy years at Harvard. Do you know, young ladies, that every morning I go to my chamber window, look up the river, and in my heart salute my alma mater!"

ALICE GARLAND



By Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CANAL, JUNE": *A Lithograph by Stow Wengenroth*

EACH LITHOGRAPHIC PRINT that comes from the indefatigable hands of Stow Wengenroth is a surprise. He is a print-maker of New England who interests a great many people that enjoy an imaginative application of skill. Mr. Wengenroth has portrayed views of the sea-coast, rocky ledges, lighthouses, winding roadways, and birds. This recent print depicts a canal in the amusing perspective of a flat boat. He has maintained an even tonality throughout, permitting the strong June light to illuminate all surfaces. The latter are articulated with sensitive gradations. The large pattern resolves itself into nicely-arranged rectangles. Mr. Wengenroth has his own devices for tightening up the lithographic design that could be, and often is, diffused in generalized indications.

Returned to Base

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN AN AIRPLANE returns from a mission, the log of the journey may read, "Returned to base." How many who read the phrase are seeking to return to a better base of living, a firmer basis of health, environment, companionship, activity, supply? Is there such a base, and a way that leads to it?

Everyone who has been puzzled by the age-old conflict between good and evil has some sort of mental base from which he reasons in trying to reach the goal of solution to the conundrum. From the human standpoint there seem to be three bases of belief from which mortals start their reasoning. One is, that all is good; another, that all is evil; a third, that all is a mixture of good and evil.

The first base has not yet achieved full recognition. The second is fantastic. The third is the one generally accepted as a basis of action, although it leads to confusion and suffering. If we discard the second base as preposterous, we are left with these two alternatives: (1) that all is good; (2) that all is a mixture of good and evil. The former is the base of Christian Science, from which are demonstrated harmony, health, holiness. The latter base of belief is the traditional view, and is the source of human distress.

* * *

In the allegory of the garden of Eden, the voice of wisdom warns, "Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die" (Genesis 2:16, 17). The penalty is not simply for practicing good and evil. It is for even having the "knowledge of good and evil," that is, for being aware of it. How does one have the knowledge of a thing except by believing it, thinking about it, talking of it, battling it as a reality?

Only when we cease accepting the knowledge of both good and evil as real, and return to the spiritual base, the understanding that good alone is real, because God is All, shall we find freedom from discord and disease. When we face evil armed with the understanding of its unreality, we can find healing.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 9): "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that *by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death*, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others."

Good alone is real! Is not this the truth which the Master proved? Did he not say that the truth, when understood, would make men free? Have men known the truth as demonstrated by Christ Jesus? They say they have. Have they been made free? No. Then they have not really known the truth. They have believed that both good and evil are real. That is not the truth. It will never make anyone free. The truth is that good alone is real. When understood it makes us free, and keeps us free.

* * *

One might reason thus: "If I admit that God is infinite, and is good, I must admit that good is infinite and fills all space. This leaves no room for evil. Hence evil cannot be true. It must be unreal." Most of us have seen the cartoon of the man who began to varnish the floor of a room at the door and finally found himself back in the corner, unable to get out without spoiling his work. So, if we admit that good fills all space, yet reserve one corner of consciousness for the conviction that evil is real, it is clear that we do not really understand the allness of God, good. We are imprisoned by our latent belief and this double-mindedness robs us of the fruits of owning good as the only reality.

It is time to return from fanciful flights over areas of false belief. The journey need not be long and hazardous. There is only a mental choice to be made, and we are free agents to think as we should. We need only choose between the mortal and the immortal concept. If we have believed that evil is as real as good, we have bowed to the mortal belief. If we are claiming that good alone is real, we are yielding to immortal law.

Instead of believing that we are mortal, we must return to the immortal base of being. When we understand that man is immortal, we realize that we have never been away from it. God knows that His man has always havened at the spiritual base of harmony, and His man knows this. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 470), "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.)

Where Shân's House Stood

SHÂN'S HOUSE stood where sea and river met. Over the water you looked to delectable islands of yellow sand where no children ever built castles or filled their buckets, for at high tide these islands disappeared beneath the waves. Beyond them lay a streak of green bog where a train—looking no bigger than Maurice's toy engine—wound its way; and between the bog and the sandhills were little white houses, where, it was to be supposed, children stood at their nursery windows, looking over the water to Shân's house, just as Lucy stood looking at them.

In between the two shores ran John Knocker's ferry-boat—the "Fairy Boat," Miriam called it. The children would stand at their window on blowy days, watching the little craft beat like a gull against the wind. When at last she touched the further shore the small black figures of the passengers would move away—slowly, slowly as flies crawling on a window-pane—till yellow sands, green bog, and blue hills swallowed them up. Or, another day, it was the black speck that appeared first on the further shore and, gradually approaching, would resolve itself into several specks, waving their arms until such time as John Knocker and his boat answered the signal.

These things could all be seen from Shân's drawing-room window, through the snapdragons in the window-boxes and the leaves of the magnolia tree; they could be seen better from Shân's bedroom, when you slipped in to play with her silver brushes and glass scent-bottles; better still from the nursery at the top of the house, and best of all from the garden. For Shân was supremely lucky; instead of walking out of her door like anyone else when she visited her garden, hers was the fun of walking upstairs past her own bedrooms, of crossing a bridge that hung suspended over her backyard, and then climbing yet more steps, where grown-ups paused to pant. And what an amusing garden it was—so different from lawns and orchards, the hidden places and green silences of home. For here were tiny paths, where two could not walk abreast, running between bushes of fuchsia, valerian and veronica, and great blowsy hydrangeas that sprawled across the stone steps. When you sat in the summer-house, half-way up, you saw the blue water between the apple-boughs—little, stunted trees where the apples grew so round and heavy that they never waited to be picked, but dropped off themselves and went rolling down among the tangled flowers, the shining cobwebs, and droning bees. If Jane, the cook, stood at the bottom with a pie-dish in her hand she might catch them, thought Lucy.—From "Dew on the Grass," by ELUNED LEWIS (New York: Macmillan, 1934.)

Umbrellas

November skies are lowering and gray,
The city streets reflect their somber hue—
Then suddenly there comes a shower of rain,
And like a garden bursting on the view,
Innumerable blossoms dip and sway.
Giant flowers of poppy red and some as blue
As periwinkles. Purple, yellow, rose:
And all around the streets are gay again
With every color that a garden grows.
I love the city on a rainy day.

GWEN CASTLE

Vendt tilbake til basis

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

NÅR ET AEROPLAN kommer tilbake fra et tokt, står det kanskje i rapporten: "Vendt tilbake til basis." Hvor mange er det blandt dem som leser dette uttrykk, som søker å vende tilbake til en bedre basis for sitt levnet, en fastere basis for sundhet, omgivelser, omgang, virksomhet, underhold? Finnes det en slik basis og en vei som fører til den?

Hvert menneske som har forundret sig over den eldgamle strid mellem det gode og det onde, har en eller annen slags mental basis ut fra hvilken han trekker sine slutninger under sine forsøk på å nå frem til gátens løsning. Fra det menneskelige standpunkt sett synes det å være tre forestillingsgrunnlag som dødeliges tenkning tar sitt utgangspunkt i. Ett hevder at alt er godt; et annet at alt er ondt; et tredje at alt er en blanding av godt og ondt.

Det første grunnlag har ikke ennu vunnet full anerkjennelse. Det annet er fantastisk. Det tredje er det som i almindelighet godtas som grunnlag for ens handlesett, skjønt det leder til forvirring og lidelse. Hvis vi skyver til side det annet grunnlag som meningsløst, blir der disse to alternativer igjen: 1. at alt er godt: 2. at alt er en blanding av godt og ondt. Det første er Kristen Videnskaps grunnlag, ut fra hvilket vi demonstrerer harmoni, sundhet og hellighet. Det sistnevnte forestillings-grunnlag er den tradisjonelle synsmåte og er kilden til menneskelig nød og elendighet.

I allegorien om Edens have gir visdommens stemme denne advarsel: "Du må fritt ete av alle trær i haven; men treet til kunnskap om godt og ondt, det må du ikke ete av; for på den dag du eter av det, skal du visselig dø" (Første Mosebok 2:16, 17). Straffen er fastsatt ikke bare for utøvelse av det gode og det onde. Den er knyttet til selve det å ha "kunnskap om godt og ondt", det vil si, å være sig det bevisst. Hvorledes kan vi ha kunnskap om noget uten gjennem å tro det, tenke på det, tale om det, bekjempe det som en virkelighet?

Bare når vi ophører å godta kunnskapen om både godt og ondt som virkelig og vender tilbake til den åndelige basis, forståelsen av at det gode alene er virkelig, fordi Gud er Alt, vil vi opnå frihet for disharmoni og sykdom. Når vi trer det onde i møte, vebnet med forståelsen av dets uvirkelighet, kan vi finne helbredelse.

Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, skriver i *Unity of Good* (s. 9): "Hvad er hovedforskjellen i mitt metafysiske system? Dette: at du *ved å vite at sykdom, synd og død er uvirkelige*, demonstrerer Guds allhet. Denne forskjell skiller mitt system helt og holdent fra alle andre."

Det gode alene er virkelig! Er ikke dette den sannhet som Mesteren beviste? Sa han ikke at sannheten, når den blev forstått, vilde gjøre menneskene frie? Har menneskene kjent sannheten som den blev demonstrert av Kristus Jesus? De sier at de har. Er de blitt gjort frie? Nei. Da har de ikke virkelig kjent sannheten. De har trodd at både det gode og det onde er virkelige. Dette er ikke sannheten. Det vil aldri gjøre nogen fri. Sannheten er at det gode alene er virkelig. Når den blir forstått, gjør den oss frie og bevarer oss frie.

Vi kunde resonnere på følgende måte: "Hvis jeg innrømmer at Gud er uendelig og er god, må jeg innrømme at det gode er uendelig og fyller alt rum. Dette levner ingen plass for det onde. Derfor kan det onde ikke være sant. Det må være uvirkelig." De fleste av oss har sett tegningen av mannen som begynte å fernissere gulvet i et værelse nede ved døren og til slutt befant sig oppe i et hjørne, hvor han ikke kunde komme ut uten å ødelegge det han hadde gjort. Hvis vi innrømmer at det gode fyller alt rum og allikevel reserverer et hjørne av vår bevisthet for den overbevisning at det onde er virkelig, er det klart at vi ikke virkelig forstår Guds, det godes allhet. Vi holdes fanget av vår skjulte forestilling og denne tvesinnethet berøver oss de frukter som følger med a ha det gode som den eneste virkelighet.

Tiden er kommet til å vende tilbake fra fantasirike flygetokter over de falske forestillingers område. Reisen behøver ikke å være lang og farefull. Vi har bare et mentalt valg a gjore og har full frihet til a tenke slik som vi bor tenke. Vi behøver bare å velge mellem det dødelige og det udødelige begrep. Hvis vi har trodd at det onde er likesa virkelig som det gode, har vi bøiet oss for den dødelige forestilling. Hvis vi hevder at det gode alene er virkelig, gir vi efter for den udødelige lov.

Istedenfor å tro at vi er dødelige, må vi vende tilbake til tilværelsens udødelige basis. Når vi forstår at mennesket er udødelig, blir vi på det rene med at vi aldri har vært borte fra den. Gud vet at Hans menneske alltid har hatt sin havn ved harmoniens åndelige basis, og Hans menneske vet dette. Mrs. Eddy sier på side 470 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften]: "Forholdet mellem Gud og mennesket, guddommelig Prinsipp og ide, er uforgjengelig i Videnskapen; og Videnskapen kjenner hverken fratall fra eller tilbakevenden til harmoni, men fastholder at den guddommelige orden eller åndelige lov, ifølge hvilken Gud og alt hvad Han skaper, er fullkomne og evige, er forblitt uforandret i sin evige historie."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Window Puppet-Show

ALL THE CHILD could see, when he looked up, were the backs of people's overcoats all around the fringe of grownups before the window. The little girl, who had caught hold of his hand, could see the backs of peoples' heads if she tilted her own head far back. The other girl, who held the boy's other hand, came to the shoulder of a small woman who was standing on tiptoe. The small woman could see all the backs of the heads of the people in front of her, but she could see only the upper part of the lighted window where nothing was happening. So, after a moment, she let her weight fall back on her heels and turned to go away. But she didn't go away, for she saw the girl who came up to her shoulder and they smiled. They weren't aware why. Then the small woman saw the little girl, and they smiled, but a trifle wistfully; for there was the little boy between them, wistful and unsmiling, seeing only the backs of peoples' coats.

Then it happened quite suddenly. He was in the air. He did not know he was sitting on the small woman's shoulder, and the small woman and the girl didn't know they had lifted him there. They only knew he was seeing the puppet-show. It was the little girl, who could only see the backs of peoples' heads, when she tilted her own head far back, who saw the smile on the little boy's face as he slid down from the small woman's shoulder.

E. V. B.

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A Voice That Filled All Norway

IN THE WORK OF Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson the achievements not only of his contemporaries but of the whole century are gathered into the broad common stream of the nation.

Like Ibsen, he came to Oslo in 1850, a student from the province, old-fashioned in clothes and queer in manners; his comrades jovially teased him about his dialect and his unruly wave of blond hair, called "the mountain peak." But he soon gave them other things to talk about. . . .

The world was on fire when he awoke to manhood; and so was he himself. He had been a "trouble-maker" in the little town where he went to school. In college he had founded a newspaper called *Freedom*, and his first printed article was a "Speech of Liberty to the People of This Place." . . .

He had lived a happy childhood in the vicarages of his peasant-born clerical father, east and west in Norway. He had seen the mountains and the ocean, valley and shore, and filled his soul and senses with the contrasts of the landscape—the wildness and the mystery, the calm and the serenity, powers of his own soul. He had lived with the farmers as one of their own and learned to love and understand them, with his peculiar mixture of sympathy and shrewd observation; he had seen in them the same tension of elemental forces; he had absorbed their language and traditions. He had grown into European traditions as well, above all, Christianity, less a code of law than a cheerful confidence. . . .

To him poetry was not a niggling with the petty feelings of the individual; it was the vision which points the way to nations. "The poet does the prophet's deeds"; he is the "leading instinct" of his people, lifting up its highest ideals and pointing to its deepest moral forces, as did the Edda poets, the ballad singers, and the tale tellers in their majestic anonymous simplicity. . . . "It is not the particular which is great, although it glisters, it is the universal that is great, to raise aloft the emotions and ideas which will echo among the millions." . . .

The striking reality of these books, however, comes from Bjørnson himself, his warmth and strength, that mighty breath of life which was in him. His heroes are not the empty shells of a moral theory; they resound with his own factual struggle. . . . But the core of these men and women is Bjørnson's own songful optimism, his brisk and cheerful resolution; they are rough and jovial as he was, vehement and charming, strong and humble, patiently growing through suffering and defeat. All the characters are conceived in the same fullness of individuality, followed with a cool but loving eye till they exult from real life, in a sun glitter of lyrical warmth. Through all of them sings his love of Norway; these prose works are the first of his great national anthems. . . .

His fighting spirit was as infectious as his laughter. He filled the country with his sayings and doings; never before had Norway listened to such a voice. But all his activities were tied together, stirring each other and fertilizing each other by the unity of his purpose: to make real in all fields of life that freedom which was the vision of his literary creation.—From "The Voice of Norway," by HALVDAN KOHT and SIGMUND SKARD. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

A Thursday Page

Meet Young People Around the World

Iceland Outing

By Rögnvaldur Jóhann Saemundsson

What would you think if you saw the sun at midnight in June, or if in January you looked at the sky covered with the aurora borealis in all the colors of the spectrum? Or suppose, in that same winter month, you were to go swimming in the open with snow flakes steadily falling, while the water in which you swam came from a steaming pool? I know you would like to ski in the mountains in winter or go on a boat trip in the calm fjord in summer. You would like it all just as well as we like it up there in the north where I live, in Iceland.

I am going to tell you about a group of boys and girls there whom I know very well, especially Steini, one of my best friends.

Such Good Times!

One spring day two girls, Stina and Lolo, and two boys, Steini and Jonni, "littla félagid"—"the gang," as you would say—came up to Stina's home, where Lolo, too, stayed during school. It was at the top of the hill where some of the people of Akureyri, a little town in north Iceland, lived. When they reached the house, still talking, they sat down on the doorstep. It was rather late in the evening. The sun was setting. Down below them lay the town and the harbor, in which all kinds of fishing vessels were laid up for repair, being made ready for the coming herring season. The water of the narrow fjord was shining and still, like a mirror, but, as they looked over to the coast on the other side, green, cultivated grassfields dotted with white-walled, red or green-roofed farmhouses met their eyes. Higher up on the mountain slopes, the green color was almost gone, and tiny fingers of snow stretched down in the ravines and hollows where it had accumulated during the winter and remained unmelted. On their tops, the mountains were blanketed with white.

This was their last day together. It had been the last day of school. The final tests were over, and Stina, Lolo, Steini and Jonni were relieved of the worries which the last two weeks of tests had brought. Jonni and Lolo, who lived in the country, were going home the next morning so there was not much time left for talking.

What were they talking about? The past winter, about school? Not entirely. Some, of course. School had certainly been fine, but the most fun had not been in the classrooms. It had been outside on their skiing trips. How exciting to go down the slopes with the speed of a bird!

At other times, when the upper inlet of the fjord and the river were frozen over, they had gone skating in the evening. Sometimes it had not been really dark, although the daylight had gone, because above their heads, high in the sky, all the colors of the aurora borealis were dancing. They talked about the school dances, especially the last one, the farewell dance, the movies they had been to, the long walks, the good talks, so fine, so interesting, but now—!

The Star Is Prized

"I wish my father would let me go herring fishing this season with Captain Magnus," said Steini, and sighed a little. Magnus was his father's friend, a very good fisherman who usually came back with the biggest catch of all. His ship was the Star. "Magnus promised to take me if my father would give his permission, but father thinks I am too young for the sea."

"You may not be too young, but you might not like living on the sea for so long," said Stina.

"Nonsense, but, even so, I would rather do that than work at the K. E. A. (Kaupfelag Eyfirdinga, Akureyri, a co-operative society in north Iceland) as an errand-boy, riding a bike all day. I want to do some real work and get a lot of money."

But Stina did not agree. Lolo and Jonni were going home, and she knew she would be lonesome. She and Steini had had lots of fun last summer, making bicycle trips into the country over the week ends. They had even gone far enough to visit Lolo on her farm, but this summer everything would be different. Steini was determined to go out for this boat business. She would have to work at her father's store, and she wished Steini would work in the K. E. A.

Early the next morning Jonni left. Steini went with him to the bus depot to see him off. At noon he was at the depot again to see Lolo off. Stina was there too and, when Lolo had gone, they walked up into Main Street. Stina was gay and full of talk. She told him that she was beginning in the store the next week, but Steini was in no mood for much talking. His mind was fixed on the possible boat trip.

When he came home, Captain Magnus was there talking to his father. He told Steini that Magnus wanted him, and that he was to start working at once down at the harbor to help prepare the ship and to get acquainted with it and with the men. "You'll make it all right, my boy," said Magnus, and he patted Steini's shoulder with his heavy sailor's hand, grinned a little, and went out.

When Magnus was gone, Steini hugged his father, and then he went to the telephone and called Stina. He told her about Magnus's visit and its exciting result. But Stina did not seem the same gay girl she had been on the street. She answered in monosyllables, and when he asked her to go out with him that night, she told him she couldn't, because she had promised Gunna, a neighbor girl, to be at her party.

Busy With Repairs

The next two weeks Steini was busy helping the men prepare the Star. There was work to be done to the ship both inside and out. Cabins had to be painted, ropes, wires, and blocks examined and the old replaced by new where they were needed. The two rowing boats in which the purse seine was kept had to be put in order with all their outfits. Nothing must be left out or forgotten. Steini had watched the fishermen do this before, but he had never helped until now. It was thrilling. He learned to splice ropes and tie sailor's knots, as well as to know the names of different things.

During these weeks he hardly saw Stina. After working so steadily all day, in the evening he did not want to go anywhere, and evenings were his only free time. And so it was with Stina since she had started in the store. One Sunday afternoon, however, they had gone out for a short walk, but they had not talked much. Stina still seemed dissatisfied that he was going on the boat trip. She told him that it was all right in the store, she liked it, and her father had told her that she could have two or three weeks off in August, if she wanted to visit Lolo. They walked as far as the nursery garden at the edge of the town, rested there for a while, and then came back.

The Star Sails

The Star was ready, but Captain Magnus waited because the weather was not satisfactory. Besides, no news had come of any shoal of herring. At last, on the second day of June, he told the crew that they would leave that night at nine o'clock.

Steini's parents were at the pier and Stina with a new girl friend she had made at the store. Steini promised to write them from Siglufjord, the town where they would unload the catch at the herring factories.

The Star left the harbor and headed out of the long narrow fjord. The two rowboats were hoisted up on the davits. The big seine, part in one boat and part in the other, was fastened in the middle at the stern of the ship. Steini stood on the deck of the Star, watching the town disappear into the blue haze of the evening, watching the coast as the ship passed by.

At the mouth of the fjord, the Star passed some small fishing boats and changed its course to the east. Although the weather was calm, there was a deep swell and the ship was rolling heavily. Steini had difficulty in keeping his balance. A sailor who passed him told him that it was better for him to go down and get some sleep: they might see a shoal of fish in the morning. Steini followed his advice and went down to the cabin and crawled into his bunk. But the ship's movement kept him awake a long time.

The Star had been out for several days but no herring had been seen. A few other ships came out, but they had none either. They were out too early, the sailors said. Steini liked the sea. He had had no strange feeling since the first night, and that had passed.

The ship was circling slowly, and the men were looking for herring without success. Suddenly the man in the outlook on the Star shouted, "School of herring ahead! Full speed!" It was as if the ship itself had been waked up from a sound sleep. The machines turned at top speed, and sailors came running from the cabin in their high boots, ready and eager for work. Some of the men untied the seine astern, others climbed up to the upper deck to lower the boats with the seine when the order came from the Captain.

A School of Herring

Steini could not see the herring, but he made out a small brown spot a short way off. The ship cut down its speed, the boats were lowered, and the crew jumped in, Steini following the others. He was in the boat with Magnus and was to be one of the six oarsmen. The two boats moved together nearer and nearer to that brown spot. Now Steini could see something moving, but there was no time to look because Magnus shouted: "Separate the boats!" The men on the inside pushed the boats away from each other and both rowed around the shoal, unwinding the seine. Then the boats met again. The lines which controlled the lower edge of the net were pulled. Up came the rings. The herring were in the net. The salt-water spray went over the men in the boat, but they did not mind. Steini did not mind it so much either. He was determined to become a sailor. "You'll get used to it," Magnus had said.

At midnight, the ship turned its course toward Siglufjord to unload the catch. The sea was calm. A few gulls flew over the ship ready to catch any herring that might fall overboard from the load. Steini watched the motionless sea as they neared the coast, now bathed in the reddish hue of the midnight sun. He would write to Stina and to his parents all the thrilling adventures of the night.

(Next Thursday, Miss Irene Baumgarten, whose first twelve years were spent happily in independent Poland, and experienced the siege of Warsaw, will tell us about "When Poland Was Free." Watch for the article.)

Meet the Author

Mr. Saemundsson was born in Iceland and grew up there. His father was a fisherman and a farmer, the most important vocations in Iceland. When his elementary schooling was finished, Mr. Saemundsson went to Norway, where he attended Solborg Ungdomskule, near Stavanger, for a year. He later graduated from the Teachers' Training College in Reykjavik, Iceland. He came to the United States in 1942, and is now studying at the Northwest Missouri State Teachers' College under a fellowship granted by the Institute of International Education.

Indian life in a typical village of the Dakotas—Constructed by Kangi Nupa

Good Books of the New Season

Other Lands, Other People

The story of the old China trade is vividly set forth in "Two Oceans to Canton," by Agnes Danforth Hewes. (A. A. Knopf, New York. $2). Illustrations and colorful maps by Harry Roth add to the book's interest. This is good reading, with many stories and much history in small compass. Official trade relations were ratified by treaty in 1844, but before that came all the adventurous glamorous years of the clipper ships, and the time of the first daring Americans "when every little village on every little creek with a sloop that could hold five Yankees" was planning an expedition to Canton.

The book relates itself to the present day by descriptions of the first sight of Attu (by John Ledyard), and by the fascinating paralleling of a voyage in 1800 and one in 1942, escaping Dutchmen from Batavia in a 30-foot sailboat crossing the Indian Ocean just as Richard Cleveland, of Salem, Mass., had done in his tiny boat so many years before.

"Walkabout Down Under," by Kay Stevens Foote (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50), is a valuable addition to our short shelf of books about Australia. It has fine photographs, supplied by the Australian news service, lovely pictures of the bush and of the large cities, as well as the more usual snapshots of the fat koala bears and kangaroos we always think of when Australia is mentioned. This is a friendly, readable guide, covering a good deal of the history of Australia and the little heart-shaped island of Tasmania.

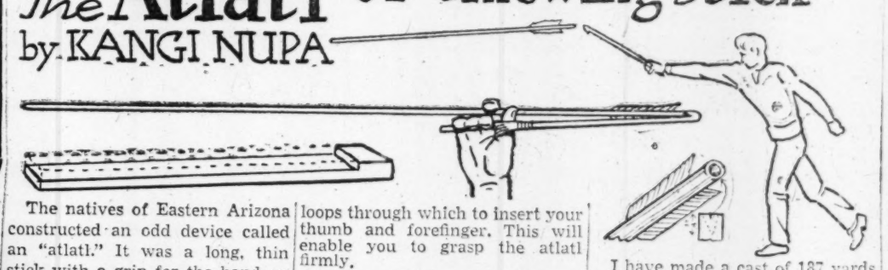
"Mystery Schooner," by Terence Roberts (Viking Press, New York. $2), is a might-very-well-be-true story, in which a group of five children, separated from their families and fleeing from the Japanese invaders in Sumatra, happen on an abandoned schooner. On this they escape across the Indian Ocean to South Africa. Even in fair weather, it is not too easy for the group to manage the ship, and there are thrilling pages describing the typhoon at sea. But all ends well, even to the solution of the mysterious cargo. A bit grim in spots, based as it is on the war in the East, but boys will certainly be absorbed.

"Northern Trail Adventure" by West Lathrop (Random House, New York. $2), is an unusually good story with a real air of mystery and suspense. The setting is the Arctic wilderness, where a corporal of the Royal Canadian Mounted befriends a young American lad who goes by the Eskimo name of Kop-a. The boy is traveling alone on a mysterious errand. The feeling of the north country, the demand it makes, for courage and quick wit, the dependence of man on his sledge-dogs for comradeship and help, all are well handled. Ruff, the puppy is one of the most appealing dogs I have read about for a long time. Boys who remember Mr. Lathrop's earlier book, "Juneau the Sledge Dog," will not be disappointed in this story.

Frances C. Darling

The Atlatl or throwing stick

by KANGI NUPA



The natives of Eastern Arizona constructed an odd device called an "atlatl." It was a long, thin stick with a grip for the hand on one end and a hook-like spur on the other. By means of this stick, the Indians could throw a spear or dart much harder and much farther than they could by the power of the arm alone. With the atlatl, a spear is thrown in much the same manner that small boys cast green apples a distance with a limber willow stick; the leverage of the arm is increased by using the stick.

It is not difficult to make the atlatl, and I think you would have a lot of fun with it. You will need a stick of some hardwood—oak, ash, maple—about 24 inches long, 2 inches wide, and ¾ inch thick. Mark off two inches from one end and saw to a depth of ⅜ inch. Cut away one half the thickness of the wood on the rest of the block, as shown in the sketch at left above. On the right end, which is still 2 inches long and ¾ inch deep, trace and cut out the hook and the V-shaped depression beneath it. Whittle away the wood, finishing with a file and sandpaper. It is very important to do this quite carefully, so do not hurry.

At the opposite end of the stick, whittle a hand grip; do not cut away too much wood as there will be considerable strain on the handle. Sandpaper until smooth, and if desired, paint the stick.

Cut a strip of leather 6½ by 1½ inches. Slit along the center, as shown, and slip it over the end of the handle. Tie and glue it just above the grip to provide two loops through which to insert your thumb and forefinger. This will enable you to grasp the atlatl firmly.

For each dart use a stick from three to five feet long, and about ½ inch in diameter. If you use a green stick, it should be a straight one, with sides nearly parallel. A square stick should have its corners planed and rounded with sandpaper until entirely smooth.

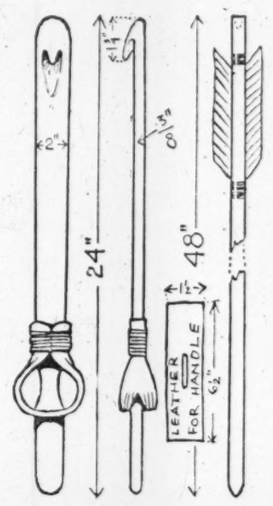
At one end of the dart, make a cone-shaped hole not more than ¼ inch deep. This is for the hook on the atlatl. Take a couple of feathers six or seven inches long, and split the quill with a knife. Trim off sides of quill, and glue the two pieces to the shaft close to the end with the hole. If desired, bind the ends of the quill to the shaft with thread.

It is not necessary to put a head on your spear unless you choose to do so. In that case, wrap the end with wire, or slip on a short piece of metal tubing, using a punch to secure it to the shaft. It is advisable to have the dart light in weight but fairly stiff.

To throw the dart, place the thumb and forefinger through the leather loops on the atlatl. Hook the spur into the hole in the end of the spear. Hold this in place along the atlatl with your thumb and forefinger while the other three fingers grasp the handle. Raise your right hand, holding the spear and atlatl nearly horizontal, and bring it over your shoulder as though you were going to snap a whip. Now bring the atlatl forward quickly, at the same time releasing your thumb and forefinger from the shaft. The sketches above show you how it works.

I have made a cast of 187 yards with an atlatl of the dimensions given here, using a 4½ foot dart. This is by no means a record distance, and you can probably throw your shaft much farther than this after a little practice.

(As many of you are interested in archery, we shall publish next Thursday instructions for making your own bow.)



Atlatl and dart measurements

House Learns Why It Should Scan Treaties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Hearings on resolutions to give the House a share in treaty-ratifying along with the Senate moved at a streamlined pace today with representatives of women's groups, constitutional lawyers, government officials, church representatives bombarding the House Judiciary Committee with reasons and arguments for the change.

At times Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman, interrupted witnesses asking them to condense their testimony for the sake of speed and to confine their comments to answering two questions: Why the House should have a say in treaty-ratifying, and why the two-thirds rule was obsolete.

First witness, Melvin D. Hildreth, General Counsel of the President's War Relief Control Board disclosed that with all due respect for the sacredness of the Constitution the two-thirds rule was inserted in the Constitution for economic, not diplomatic reasons—i. e., to protect New England's fishing interests.

Thus "it was not the founders but the flounders who were primarily responsible for this strange provision," he said.

Opposed by Two States

He noted that the provision was opposed by Pennsylvania and Virginia, states which were only conciliated when the word "present" was inserted, thus even further refining the Senate Minority that can block a treaty. It is absurd, he said, that whereas war is declared by a majority of both Houses, peace can only be declared by a minority of one House. No other country, he added, quoting Monroe, "requires a two-thirds vote for treaty ratification." Other countries have imitated our Constitution but not in that respect.

Another witness Miss Anna Lord Strauss, President of the National League of Women Voters, explaining why her organization supported the constitutional change, said that the House was excluded from treaty participation in 1789 because the states were sovereign entities then and the Senate represented states. Now, however, the states are fused into one nation and not state interests but national interests should dictate foreign affairs.

She also repeated the frequently expressed argument that whereas the Founding Fathers expected the President to seek the advise and consent of the Senate, conducting secret negotiations, it had not worked out so.

The Presidents almost from the beginning did not consult with the Senate, nor was secrecy now possible with the Senate so large and hearings often public.

Way Open for Change

She pointed out that the Founding Fathers had recognized their work might not be impervious to time by providing for the amending process. Here is one instance, she said, where an amendment will advance rather than thwart the democratic process.

Another speaker, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, speaking for the General Federation of Women's Clubs said her organization approved the change, citing among other reasons those advanced by the late Wendell L. Willkie in a piece in Colliers Magazine, Sept. 16, in which he criticized this country's "exaggerated respect for the two-thirds rule" and said it frustrated "every major effort in international collaboration."

Other witnessess scheduled today to throw their or their organization's support behind the constitutional amendment included:

Mrs. James Austin Stone of the National Women's Trade Union League; Dr. Helen Dwight Reid of the American Association of University Women, formerly Bryn Mawr professor; the Rev. Francis W. McPeek, representing the Congregational Christian Churches; Fred McKee, President of Citizens for Victory, and William Y. Elliott, former Harvard Professor now head of the War Production Board's Office of Civilian Requirements.

Two New Types Of Ships Join U. S. Marine Program

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The sleek, fast "C" ships, backbone of this country's long-range maritime planning, now have a big sister, the C-4.

Existence of the C-4, which dwarfs even the C-3, previously the largest of the "C" series, was disclosed today by the Maritime Commission, which also revealed some of the details of an even larger ship, the P-2.

An undisclosed number of the P-2's already have gone into service, a Commission spokesman said.

Both the P-2 and the C-4 are regarded as "Pacific ships" because of their high speed and extreme cruising range. The C-4, for example, has an announced range of 14,560 miles.

Basically, the P-2 is a passenger ship; the C-4 a cargo vessel. Both, however, are suitable for troop transports in wartime.

Two shipyards, Kaiser at Vancouver, Wash., and Sun at Chester, Pa., have contracts to build the C-4, and two other yards, Federal at Kearney, N. J., and Bethlehem at Alameda, Calif., have contracts for the P-2.

The C-4 is 522 feet, 10½ inches long with a beam of 71 feet, 6 inches, and 9,000 horsepower. Its deadweight tonnage (carrying capacity) is 14,560 tons.

Nazi Agent in Sweden Packs Bags by Request

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 30 (AP)—Hans Metzger, former German press attache and Gestapo chief in Helsinki, left Sweden today at the request of the Swedish Government, the newspaper Aftonbladet reported.

After the Finns broke with the Germans Metzger came to Stockholm from Finland and set up a recruiting office in the Grand Hotel with a staff of 12. Aftonbladet said he arranged for Nazi-minded Swedes to fight alongside the Germans against the Russians in Norway.

Records Show AAF Has Made More Than 1,500,000 Sorties

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—With more than a million and a half sorties to its credit the Army Air Forces reviewing its growth and strength disclosed:

1. That from an average of seven sorties a day during the 1941-42 period of the war it had jumped to 1,000 a day during '43, and 3,432 this year.

2. That approximately 75 per cent of these flights were made against Germany and 25 per cent against Japan.

3. That a million of the million and a half sorties have been made since last Feb. 20, or in other words the AAF has made twice as many combat flights in the last nine months as were made in the previous 15 months of the war.

4. That 1,000 plane raids which were a sensation a year ago are no longer headline news they occure so frequently, sometimes for several days in a row.

5. That it takes five men on the ground to keep one man in the air just as it takes approximately five planes behind the front for every one at the front.

6. That whereas before the war it took three days under the best conditions to make an engine change, engine changes are now being made under the worst conditions at the front in six hours.

An AAF spokesman at the same time reviewing the accomplishments of the Air Transport Command in its North Atlantic operations last winter revealed:

1. That in the first three months of the year there were 846 departures of United States transport planes from this side and only three were lost.

2. That out of the 859 combat aircraft ferrying departures 15 ships were lost, but many of their crew were saved. The larger percentage of losses by the ferrying flights was attributed to the less experience of the combat pilots as compared with the regular transport pilots.

3. That the number of plane days lost last winter from Nov. '43 through April '44 because of bad weather was 152. A plane day is a day lost for one plane. While this may look bad, actually there were only three or four days on which no departures were made because of weather.

4. That traffic this winter over the North Atlantic route is expected to be roughly five times what it was last year—not necessarily five times as many planes, but five times as much stuff.

Worst Clothing Lack Of War Faces Britain

LONDON, Nov. 30 (Reuter)—Britain is facing its worst clothing shortage of the war. Despite Board of Trade protests that there is no lack of materials, the Draper's Chamber of Commerce has warned the British public that there may not be sufficient supplies to meet the current ration.

Wholesale stocks are already practically nonexistent, Lister Barber, one of the Chamber's chief negotiators, said, and it is probable they will remain unreplenished until next spring.

Children's clothes and stockings are, at the moment, the most difficult to obtain, and, according to Sir Thomas Barrow, Director of Civilian Clothing, there is the danger that women may have to face one of Britain's hard, bitter winters barelegged.

BOOKS FOR... YOUNG FOLKS

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U. S. Plans World Conference For Leveling Trade Barriers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—American plans for a United Nations Trade Conference to negotiate an agreement for reduction of all kinds of international trade barriers were disclosed today to Congress by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State.

In an appearance before the House Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning, Mr. Achesn expressed the hope that a United Nations trade organization will result to serve as a continuing forum on problems of trade between nations, commodity arrangements and private business agreements.

The trade group would supplement credit and currency stabilization aid to be given through the proposed International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development worked out at Bretton Woods.

Mr. Acheson told the Congressmen that a steady international market established through American credit in the years immediately following the war is the only way this nation can hope to attain full employment.

May Need Ten Billions

He quoted economists as saying that the United States may need $10,000,000,000 worth of overseas markets to establish its own prosperity.

The proposed international conference and agreement would be aimed at attracting long-term private capital, disrupted for years by war and uncertainty, into the international field by removing present barriers.

Objectives of the exploratory discussions, followed by a conference, Mr. Acheson said, would be to eliminate all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce; to make exchange restrictions on commercial transaction unnecessary, and to enable the financial arrangements proposed at Bretton Woods to have their full effect; to achieve the progressive elimination of quotas, embargoes, and prohibitions against exports and imports; to reduce import tariffs, and to lay down fair rules of trade with reference to government monopolies.

Mr. Acheson warned that the contribution of the United States to the agreement would have to be in a large part in the field of tariff reduction. This has been under way the past 10 years under former Secretary of State Cordell Hull's Reciprocal Trade Agreement program on a bilateral basis.

Any international agreement reached, Mr. Acheson assured the Committee, would be presented to Congress for its approval.

Would Scrap Cartels

The United Nations' effort would automatically do away with cartels, Mr. Acheson indicated in his statement. "Obviously our efforts to mitigate restrictions on production and trade will not be wholly effective if we permit business enterprises by agreement among themselves to impose restrictions on output, to divide markets and to maintain prices.

"A founded international economic policy," he added, "must take cognizance not only of governmentally imposed restrictions but also of the restrictive practices of international business agreements and of private combines."

All international commodity agreements should be scrutinized by the proposed international body to make sure they are aimed at satisfying world demands at reasonable prices and not at artificial restriction of output to bolster prices.

To pave the way for extension of American short-term credit to England and other nations after the war, Mr. Acheson advocated repeal of the Johnson Act forbidding private lending to governments in default to the United States Government. A bill accomplishing this is pending in Congress.

Other State Department aids told the Committee that net exports of capital from the United States in the first five postwar years may run to $3,000,000,000 a year, compared with the highest prewar level of about $1,000,000,000.

Security Bill Held 'Costly' By Tax Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—new critical appraisal of the pending and expanding Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security bill was voiced by the Tax Foundation here today following a long scrutiny of the measure, which it found, "obscure, difficult of interpretation, and entailing excessive costs."

In the estimate of this seven-year-old research group, the bill would increase national Social Security costs to $11,000,000,000 by 1960, or nearly three times the estimated $4,000,000,000 cost to which the present Social Security program would mount in the next 15 years. The total envisioned by the survey, the announcement says, approximately more than the 1940 Federal budget, quintuples all moneys spent on public education that year and exceeds by $4,000,000,000 the national defense outlay in the 1941 fiscal year.

Headed by William D. Warner, President of McCall Corporation, with Lewis H. Brown of Johns-Manville, Chairman of the Board, and S. Sloan Colt, President of the Bankers Trust Company, Treasurer, the Foundation organized its research on the bill under the direction of Dr Harley L. Lutz, Princeton University Professor of Finance, and Prof. Arthur R. Tebbutt of Northwestern University.

Obscurities Headlined

It sought its finding on the basis that the far-reaching changes proposed were projected without supporting explanatory material, and lists as headline obscurities in the bill:

1. Administrative problems in extending coverage to farm and domestic workers.
2. Problem of the farmer paying wages up to $3,000 on which he is required to withhold 6 per cent matched by his 6 per cent employer contribution and pay a further 7 per cent of the fair value of his own services as a self-employed person.
3. Future solvency of a tax system characterized by extension of benefits "in virtually all directions" and that "may absorb considerably more than the yield of such a tax."
4. Administrative control problems attending temporary and permanent disability benefits.

Soaring Cost Stressed

A soaring cost item involved, it stresses, concerns medical and hospitalization benefits as requiring a $827,000,000 citizen subsidy even though 3 per cent of all taxable wages were allocated in this bracket by 1960.

Emphasizing the effects upon the private insurance field of this vast-scale subsidy-vested Government competition, the report also contends that it has fatal potentials for state workmen's compensation laws.

Lame Duck to Land On Surplus Property

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 30

Senator Guy Gillette (D) of Iowa, defeated for re-election, told this story on himself today:

Encountering Senator John Danaher (R) of Connecticut, also a loser at the polls, Senator Gillette said:

"As one lame duck to another, when do we migrate?"

Senator Danaher's eyes twinkled.

"Why, Senator," he said, "I understand we don't. I hear we've been declared surplus property."

P. S.: Senator Gillette is reported slated for appointment to the Surplus Property Board when his Senate term expires in January.

Veil Lifted by Washington On Postwar 'Lend-Lease'

Continued from Page 1

out the world," it is explained carefully, "did not enter into the review of these programs."

But simultaneously with the release of this statement, Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, told a House committee today that it would be "desirable to remove the ban imposed by the Johnson Act on private lending to governments in default to this Government."

Although the Lend-Lease machinery will not be made the instrument for extending loans and credit to Britain, it is understood that the Administration will seek elsewhere to give the financial credit which is needed to achieve the goal accepted by the Administration that a commercially strong Britain is necessary for prosperity at home in the United States.

In Parliament, today, Mr. Churchill said he expected Britain's Lend-Lease requirements would be cut in half when Germany is defeated.

So far, Britain has received something over $20,000,000,000 of supplies and other aid under Lend-Lease. A rough guess is that this will reach $25,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000 before the Japanese war is over.

The importance of this continued Lend-Lease aid to Britain, though under reduced flow, is that it will permit some factories, heretofore utilized almost 100 per cent for war manufacture, to be converted to peacetime exports. Britain's whole economy is keyed to export trade, and it must have this to achieve prosperity.

What is implied in the new announcement is that Lend-Lease munitions and food supplies will be continued to Britain in sufficient quantity to permit her industrial reconversion at a rate substantially parallel to that in the United States.

It is believed here that the matter would be stated more explicitly were it not for Administration fears that the whole continuation of Lend-Lease—which comes up for renewal in the next Congress, might be interfered with. The present act must be renewed before June 30.

Contained in today's press release is the information that the United States will stop sending iron and steel to Great Britain under Lend-Lease after Jan. 1.

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Churchill: Lend-Lease Influx To Be Cut After Nazi Defeat

Continued from Page 1

ple at war at least as much as a more senational form of privation.

"After the defeat of Germany, some release of manpower to increase the supplies available for essential civilian consumption must follow in due course, and some improvements in the standards and variety of national diet."

To Rebuild Export Trade

Mr. Churchill said Britain also must make a serious effort to rebuild the export trade "which we deliberately gave up in the extremity of our emergency but without which we cannot live in the future."

The Prime Minister expressed "our very great appreciation of the practical sympathy with which the realities of the situation have been examined [in Washington] and of the results which have been achieved. I may remind the House that it is no part of the Lend-Lease Act to provide general relief or to provide for postwar reconstruction or to aid our export trade. That great act has stood us and our Allies in good stead and we have neither asked nor expected any assistance which is not strictly within its terms and provisions."

Declaring that "the defeat of Japan must still continue to have the first call on our resources," Mr. Churchill added that following the defeat of Germany, exports would then be subject only to those inevitable limitations "dictated by the needs of the war against Japan."

"There is not and never has been," he said, "any question of re-exporting in commerce any articles we have received under Lend-Lease, nor in general shall we receive in this country under Lend-Lease finished articles identical with those we export.

To Pay for Export Supplies

"All such articles will be paid for by us. Where we continue to receive any raw materials, the quantities supplied under Lend-Lease are limited to our domestic consumption, for the manufacture of munitions and the maintenance of our essential wartime economy. We shall pay cash for any additional supplies we may wish to take from the United States for export purposes."

Mr. Churchill said that after the defeat of Germany, some improvement will be possible in British civilian diet. "We shall be able to do more to build temporary and emergency houses," he said. "We must necessarily for the most part depend on our own efforts in this field, but in addition to those efforts resulting from the planned and proportional program, we anticipate aid from American sources not only in materials but also in complete houses to meet some of our needs for temporary and emergency houses for war workers in war areas."

Laborite Emanuel Shinwell asked Mr. Churchill whether Britain would have to pay for raw materials imported from the United States, or whether the United States would "take in return goods exported from this country."

The Prime Minister gave no direct answer. He said the question was valid, but that "everything I said in this statement was agreed to almost sentence by sentence by our American colleagues." He therefore asked Mr. Shinwell to put the question to him again "after reading the paper either tomorrow or the next day."

Australia's Debt

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Commonwealth of Australia's annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ended June 0, disclosed today that the Australian states have $123,684,950 in external funded debts outstanding in this country and the Commonwealth itself has $75,844,050 outstanding.

External funded debt of the state's outstanding in London totals £350,636,886 and of the Commonwealth, £78,534,290.

The Commonwealth reported an internal funded debt of 891,593,078 Australian Pounds and said the state's internal funded indebtedness amonted to 458,764,508 Australian Pounds. The Australian Pound is worth $3.25.

Imports of merchandise totaled 210,028,921 Australian Pounds and exports 109,119,268 Australian Pounds, the report said.

Many States Give and Restrict Rights in Constitutional Vote

Following is the second of a series of three articles on amendments to state constitutions and other state measures voted upon Nov. 7.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Women were granted the right to serve on juries in Colorado, prohibition was rejected in Nebraska, adopted children were given the same rights as legitimate children for inheritance purposes in Louisiana and proposals to outlaw horse and dog racing were turned down in Arkansas, in Nov. 7 balloting on constitutional amendments submitted to voters of nearly 30 states.

The Colorado action brought to 29 the number of states permitting women to serve on juries.

Adoption of the Nebraska proposal would have outlawed the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, advertising, possession or use of intoxicating liquor in the State. Other results of Nov. 7 balloting:

Action in Missouri

Missouri voters authorized the unicameral state legislature system, establishing an unusual situation in that the recent State constitutional convention rejected such a proposal to retain the two-house system in the proposed new constitution to go to the voters Feb. 7; approval of the new constitution will set aside the unicameral system.

New Jersey's proposed new constitution was rejected.

Massachusetts continued its ban against beano games operated for prizes.

Sale of fortified wines was restricted to State liquor stores in Oregon.

Manager Form Permitted

Oregon also approved an amendment permitting counties to adopt the manager form of government, and okayed a proposal permitting the Legislature to restore the vote to some convicts.

A Washington proposal allowing public utility districts to form joint commissions for acquiring entire electric power systems from private ownership was defeated. At present public utility districts can operate only on a county-wide basis.

Maryland voters approved a measure which authorizes the Legislature to permit Baltimore to establish a redevelopment commission.

Florida voters repealed an earlier amendment, enacted in 1934, giving the Legislature the right to enact uniform charters for cities in the same population groups, but approved another amendment consolidating city and county tax offices in Hillsborough County.

Labor Disputations Eased in Detroit

DETROIT, Nov. 30 (AP)—Labor disputes in Detroit-area war plants eased Nov. 29.

Production was restored in Ford Motor Company foundries at River Rouge where a strike of 150 millwrights protesting work schedules had make about 11,000 workers idle on three shifts. Differences were reported nearly settled.

Striking employees of the Cross Company, a small plant making lathes used in production of tools for loading heavy ammunition, assented to a Regional War Labor Board order to return to work.

The company laid the strike to its refusal to recognize Local 155, United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations), until a plant election had been held. John Anderson, Local 155 President, said the strike was over the dismissal of two employees, one a union committeeman.

Sports News

Around The Town In Sports

Bruins in Chicago

Because he plays well in Chicago, Norm Calladine will be patrolling a wing against the Black Hawks tonight instead of Rookie Paul Gladu. Manager Art Ross of the Bruins decided suddenly on the third-line shift—which sends Armand Gaudreault to left wing, Calladine to right, and leaves Stoney Jackson at center—just before the Bruins pulled out for the Windy City yesterday afternoon.

Bruins have twice defeated the Hawks, once here and once there. As a matter of fact, Chicago has won only two games all season, their victory over Detroit last Sunday seeing them end a non-winning streak that had gone through eight straight games since the first of November.

In the only other National League game tonight, the league-leading Montreal Canadiens are host to the New York Rangers and have high hopes of extending their one-point margin over Toronto Maple Leafs, who are idle until Saturday. Bruins' next home game is against the Leafs at the Garden Sunday, and next Tuesday Canadiens come to Boston for their second visit of the season.

* * *

The Olympics, back in sole possession of first place in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, were on the way home today following their two road victories over Washington, 8-2, Tuesday and over Philadelphia, 5-4, last night. The Pics came up with four goals in the last period against the Falcons to overcome a 1-4 deficit at the start of that final frame. The local skaters will appear in two games at the Garden this week end, entertaining the second-place Baltimore Blades Friday and Saturday nights. The Blades, sponsored by Eddie Shore, will be making their first Boston appearance of the campaign.

* * *

Tonight at the Hotel Statler the Boston Yanks Marching and Chowder Club will furnish the chowder to the players and coaches of the local professional football team. This will be the second dinner thrown by the club, which is headed by Dennis Delaney, Collector of Internal Revenue, at the Federal Building. The other was a pre-sesason affair in honor of Owner Ted Collins, who was expected to fly here from Chicago, weather permitting, for tonight's ceremonies.

* * *

The Yanks, with their two victories over Brooklyn assuring them of a successful season in their first year in the National Football League, will play their final game of the schedule against the Lions in Detroit Sunday. After the game the team will break up and scatter to the four corners of the country, and Boston will not see the players again until the late summer of 1945.

* * *

Briefs: The Gridiron Club is still planning to hold its football dinner on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6, but it still does not know whether Paul Walker of Yale will be on hand to accept the George (Bulger) Lowe Trophy. . . . Eastern Hockey League coaches and officials held a meeting with President Tom Lockhart in New York today. Principal items discussed were the suspension of Philadelphia's Joe Desson and the agitation by Boston and Washington for an increase in the player limit, now set at 11 men. . . . Signs hanging from the balcony during Ranger games in Madison Square Garden, incidentally, read, "We Want Hextall." Them's Coach Frankie Boucher's and Manager Lester Patrick's sentiments exactly, but Hex is frozen on his farm for the duration.

G. C.

Ball Carriers From Dixie Dominate Army-Navy Teams

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30 (AP)—If anyone plows a touchdown furrow through the newly-sodded landscape of Municipal Stadium Saturday for Army or Navy, it's more than likely he'll be from south of the Mason-Dixon Line. For the elevens from West Point and Annapolis are banking on the ball-toters from Dixie in their climactic contest, on the outcome of which Army's national championship hopes are dangling.

Bob Jenkins, Navy's plunging-passing-punting paragon, may not be able to toe the starting line, but even with the No. 1 Middie threat on the sidelines the Annapolis aggregation will present plenty of pigskin talent from the sunny southland.

Two Backfields

Up there in the first two backfields for Navy will be such luminaries as Bill Barron of Lewisburg, Tenn.; Fred Earley of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Ralph Ellsworth of San Antonio, Texas; Hal Hamberg of Lonoke, Ark.; Clyde Scott of Smackover, Ark., and Bruce Smith of Miami, Fla. Jenkins, if he goes, won't hurt the southern cause a bit, for he's from Talladega, Ala.

Army's top threats in the touchdown category include Felix Blanchard of Bishopville, S. C.; Bobby Dobbs of Frederick, Okla.; Dale Hall of Parsons, Kan.; Ed Kenna of Jackson, Miss.; Capt. Tom Lombardo of St. Louis, Mo.; Johnny Minor of Tahoka, Texas, and Arnold Tucker of Miami, Fla.

A couple of northerners and two west coasters, somehow sneaked into the point-counting corps, including Army's Dean Sensanbaugher of Uhrichville, Ohio; Dick Walterhouse of Washtenaw, Mich.; Johnny Sauer of Dayton, Ohio, and Glenn Davis of Los Angeles; and Navy's Dick Duden of Englewood, N. J.; Jim Pettit of Portland, Ore., Joe Sullivan of Pittsburgh and Al Walton of Pasadena, Calif.

Fresh Sod

Army's fleet backs, on whom the West Pointers are pinning their hopes against Navy's stalwart line, are expected to benefit little from the new grass face placed on more than half the stadium. Rains have made an oily cushion under the new sod, and the slippery footing is expected to hamper the "T" maneuvers of the soldiers more than it does the single-wing offensive of the Midshipmen.

The ticket situation for the big contest, shifted at the last minute from Annapolis to Baltimore, offers something new. Instead of scalpers offering tickets to the public at high prices, the public is being offered as high as $20 per ducat by the scalpers—but few of the pasteboard owners are selling.

Not a hotel room is available in Baltimore or surrounding territory, as the vanguard of the 75,000 crowd started moving in today. Restaurants were crowded to capacity, and taxicabs were at a premium.

Army will move in tomorrow for a workout at the stadium at 2 p. m., but Navy, which has appeared in the municipal layout several times this year, will not appear until just before game time Saturday.

The Middies, with Jenkins still sidelined, went through a light workout today, with Hamberg, nemesis of the Army the last two years, working from Jenkins' backfield spot.

Buffalo Stages Driving Finish To Defeat Reds

By the Associated Press

The Buffalo Bisons, American Hockey League champions, demonstrated their worth last night by coming from behind to shade Providence, 4 to 3, on a last-minute goal.

With two thirds of the second period over, the Reds had what seemed to be a decisive 3-0 advantage. However, that was just the stage setting for as dogged a comeback as hockey fans have seen in many a season. The Bisons, current leaders of the eastern division of the league, dug in and started their offensive. Kenny Kilrea broke through Paul Leclerc's air-tight net-minding for the first Bison score at 15:02 of the second period.

It was all Eddie Shore's men in the final period, with George Pargeter blasting home the winning shot as only 24 seconds remained in the game. Earlier Doug Lewis and Len Halderson had brought the score up to an even 3-3. The victory, which left a Buffalo crowd of 5,368 cheering on its feet, put the Bisons three points ahead of second-place Hershey.

There was excitement elsewhere in the league, as the hard-driving Cleveland Barons dumped Pittsburgh 7-3 and pulled to within one win of the top. Whitey Prokop paced the Barons with two goals, one of them unassisted.

Wakefield In

DETROIT, Nov. 30 (AP) — Dick Wakefield, lanky outfielder whose big bat sparked the Detroit Tigers to within a game of the American League pennant after he received an honorable discharge from the Navy, was slated for reinduction into that service here today.

Released by the Navy Pre-Flight School at Iowa City in July because of an excess of fliers, Wakefield did not expect to finish the season before being recalled. Although in the Tigers' final 78 games his .359 batting average topped all others in the league by more than 30 points, the hitting crown went to Manager Lou Boudreau of the Cleveland Indians for a full season's work.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 29

Depauw 45, Central (Ind.) Normal 39.
Franklin 48, Freeman Field 43.
Evansville 47, George Field 41.
Casper Army Air Base 60, Wyoming University 39.
Sampson Naval Training Center 55, Rochester Bausch & Lomb 35.
Ft. Leavenworth 29, St. Benedicts 24.
Gustavus-Adolphus 56, South Dakota State 35.
Macomb Teachers 46, Culver Stockton (Canton, Mo.) 30.
Lincoln Army Air Field 71, Harvard (Nebr.) Army Air Field 36.
Topeka (Kan.) Army Air Field 38, Kearny Army Air Field 31.

Eastern Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 29

Boston 5, Philadelphia 4.
Baltimore 8, Washington 3.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Ever hear of people who wanted to give away money? . . . That's getting to be a hot subject in minor league baseball and one which will be argued over again at next week's Buffalo convention . . . Last year the Southern Association asked that Class A-1 leagues be allowed the privilege of paying bonuses to players other than first-year men . . . Leagues of lower classification asked to be declared in and the whole business was voted down . . . This year the Southern is trying a new tack by asking the right to pay bonuses for signing players coming out of the armed forces and the Atlanta club proposes giving the player his choice between a cash bonus and 10 per cent of the price when he is sold into a higher class . . . Looks as if they might be worried about the player shortage—only the same league wants to raise player limits right down the line so that clubs can absorb returning service men without hardship.

* * *

Although the Norfolk Naval Station basketball team lost such players as Matt Zunic, Ralph Bishop, and Bill Strannigan since last season, the new coach, Lieut. Bill Stobbs, can call on John Norlander, Don Smith, Bob Gantt, Albie Ingerman, and a lot of others for the opener against the Camp Shelton Armed Guard School tomorrow. So don't expect the Bluejackets to lose many games . . . If you think it's been hard to pronounce football names this season, how about three long cheers for the Khurramabad Khurramabadgers of the Persian Gulf Conference?

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BALTIMORE, MD.

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Light
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Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,161,246
1944 volume to date	230,829,568
1943 volume to date	258,503,325

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab pf4	30	110	109½	109½	+ ⅛
Abr & Stras3½e	10	61¾	61¾	61¾	+1⅛
ACF-Brill Motor	85	9⅝	8⅞	9½	+ ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	19	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	18	38⅞	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	28	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Alh&Susq7.55e	10	176½	176½	176½	+ ½
Alleghany Corp	36	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Alleghany pf	67	32¾	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	11	26¼	27⅛	28	+ ⅝
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	151¾	150½	151	— ½
Allied Mills 3e	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	7	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	4	38	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	113¾	113¼	113¾	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem 1	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Amerada Pet 3	6	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Am Airlines 2e	9	80¼	79⅝	80¼	+ ⅜
Am Bank Note .80	9	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Am Bosch 1e	4	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	41	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Am Can 3	2	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	+ ¼
Am Can pf 7	1	181	180¼	180¼	— ¼
Am Car & F 2½e	3	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
Am C&F pf7	1	95	95	95	
Am Chain & C 2e	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Am Chicle 4a	20	131½	131	131	+ 1¼
Am Colortype .85e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6	30	106	106	106	
Am Distil	2	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am Export L 2	42	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Am & For Pow	18	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	6	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜	+ ⅛
Am & FP 7 7k	3	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅜
Am & F P 2 pf	16	20	19¾	19¾	
Am Hide & Leath	2	5	5	5	
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	71	71	71	+ ⅞
Am Ice	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Internat .20e	4	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
Am Locomo 3.5e	39	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	3	107¼	106⅞	107¼	+ ¼
Am M&Foty .80	56	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Am M&Met 3.5e	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Am NewsCo1.80	80	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P&L $6 pf	29	56⅞	53¾	54⅞	+ 1⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	41	49	47¾	48¾	+ 1½
Am Rad&StS .40	20	11½	11¼	11⅜	
Am R Mill .80	22	14¼	14	14¼	
Am RM pf 4½	137	75½	75	75½	
Am Seating	3	17¾	17¼	17¼	
Am Sh Bldg 3e	20	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	34	40	39	39½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7	30	159	158¼	159	
Am Snuff 2.40	2	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	6	25⅜	25⅜	25¾	— ⅛
Am Stores 1	2	17	17	17	
Am Stove 1.20	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Am Sug Ref 2e	7	48½	48	48½	+ ⅝
Am Sugar pf 7	2	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	— ⅜
Am Tel &Tel 9	27	165⅝	165¼	165⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ½
Am Tob B 3a	8	65⅝	65¼	65½	— ⅛
Am Tob pf 6	2	144	143¾	144	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	1	12¼	12¼	12¾	
Am Viscose 2	12	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	27	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 12k	2	91¾	90½	91¼	+ 1¼
Am Zinc L & S	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop1½e	31	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
Anac W&C 3.4e	390	35	34⅜	35	— 1⅛
Andes Copper ⅜e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ 1⅛
APW Prod	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	22	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	2	103	1.3	103	+ ¼
Artloom Corp .40	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Asso Dry Goods 1	5	17½	17⅜	1.½	+ ⅛
Assc D Gds1p6	50	110¼	110	110	— ½
Atch T & S F 6	36	71	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	1	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 6	21	41⅞	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
Atl G&W Ind pf5e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Atl Refining 1½e	11	29⅜	29¼	29½	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	70	112¼	110¼	112¼	+ 1¼
Atlas Corp ⅓e	6	15⅛	15	15⅛	
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	56¼	5.¼	56¼	
AtlasPow3¼Ae	50	59	59	59	— ⅝
Aver Nichols	7	11½	11	11	— ⅛
AustN pfA5½k	10	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
Auto Car Co	4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
Aviation Corp .10e	46	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Bald Loco cl1½e	38	24½	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	46	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
Balt & Ohio pf	13	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
Ban & A pf7½k	20	67¾	67¼	67¾	+ ⅜
Barber Asph 1a	5	24½	24¼	24¼	
Barker pf 2¾	10	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	21	15¼	15¼	15⅝	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	31	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	18	16⅞	16	16	
Beech Aire 1e	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Bell Aire 1e	8	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½e	42	48½	47	48	+ 1¼
Best & Co 1.60a	1	39½	39½	39½	
Best Foods 1e	21	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 6	15	62¼	62	62	
Black&Deck 1.60a	3	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .70e	7	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Bliss&Laugh ⅗e	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Broom'dale .90e	50	18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ¼
Boeing Airplane 2e	18	17¼	17	17	— ¼
Bohn Al & Br 3	2	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
Bon Ami B 2½	20	52	52	52	
Borden Co 1.20e	6	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	15	28⅜	28	28¼	+ ⅛
Bower R B 2½e	1	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	9	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Briggs Mfg 2	17	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	2	41	40⅞	41	
Bklyn Un Gas ⅓e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Brown Shoe 2	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
Brunswick-Balke 1	4	22⅞	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	9	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Budd Mfg5pf5	300	77⅛	76	76	— 1
Budd Wheel ⅓e	5	10⅛	10	10¼	
BuffaloForge 1.80	3	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ⅓e	15	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	40	40	40	
Burr Adds Mach .60	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
BurlingMills2.10e	4	39¾	36¾	39½	
Bush Term ⅓e	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Bush T pf 6	10	81¾	81¼	81¼	+ 1¼
BushTB pf 3½k	140	65	64¼	64½	
Butler Bros .60	8	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ⅔e	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	3	14¾	14	14	— ¼
Byers Jackson 1¾e	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	9	26	25⅞	25⅞	
Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .60	4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1¼e	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale 1	2	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
Can South Ry 3	20	45	45	45	+1½
Canad Pacific 1e	43	10⅛	10	10	
Caro C & O 5	60	118	117¾	118	+1
Carrier Corp	67	21⅞	21⅜	21½	+ ⅞
Carrier Corp pf2¼	1	62	62	62	+1
Carriers&Gen .20	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Case JI Co ⅜e	2	164½	164½	164½	+ ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	48⅜	48¼	48¼	
Celanese Corp 1½a	10	36⅞	36¾	36¾	
Celanese 7 pf 7	30	127¾	127½	127½	+1
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	104	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ½e	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	90	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	9	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Cent. R R N J	12	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Violeta S 3e	1	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 3	12	31⅜	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	13	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Certain-teed pf	20	131½	131½	131½	— ½
Champ Pap & F 1	4	29¾	25½	29½	+ ½
Ches & Ohio 3	24	49⅝	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
Chi & E III	3	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Chi & E III A 2e	8	14⅝	14⅜	14½	
Chi Grt West	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf17sk	6	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
Chi Mail Or .45e	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
Chi & N W 5e	120	25½	24¼	24½	— ⅜
Chi & NWpf .20e	124	48¾	47	47⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	20	20	20	— ¼
Chickasha Cot O 1	20	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	8	90	89½	89½	— ¼
Cities Service 1	43	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
City Stores ⅓	10	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Clima Molyb1.20a	18	35½	35	35	— ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3	10	63	63	63	+ ¼
Collins & Aik 1	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	8	18	18	18	
Col. & South	300	21¾	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Col&South 1pf	770	24	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
Col & South2pf	660	20¼	20	20	+ ¼
Col B cast A1.60e	4	32⅜	32½	32½	— ¼
Container Cp 1½e	2	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Cont Bak 1.20e	13	8	8	8	
Cont Bak pf 8	2	106½	106¼	106¾	— ⅛
Cont Can 1	9	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	14	10¼	10½	10½	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .60	21	6¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1.20	18	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
Cont Steel ⅓e	1	30	30	30	
Cooper-Bess ⅓e	18	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	70	46	45¼	45¼	— ¾
CopperweldSt .80	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.40	50	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	8	61	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
Cornell-D-E .60e	22	20¼	20	20	
Coty Inc .15e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Coty Interna	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Crane Co 1a	43	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	50	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ 1
Crosley Corp 1	3	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
Crown Cork & S 1	12	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Crown Zel pf 5	10	104	104	104	
Crucible Steel 3e	11	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf	2860	27⅞	26	27⅜	+ 1⅛
Cuban-A Sug 1e	12	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack .30e	2	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	65	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	10	125	125	125	— 1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	55⅞	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright 4ag	76	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Cutler Ham 1½e	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
DavisonChem 1¼e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	2	26	26	26	
Deere & Co 2e	14	40¼	40	40	
Del & Hudson	27	32¼	31¾	32	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	11	27⅛	27	27¼	— ⅛
Detroit Fdr 1.20	5	20¾	20⅜	20¾	
Devoe&RayA 1a	50	38¾	38½	38¾	+ 1⅛
Diam Match 1½	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
Diam T Motor 1	4	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ⅓e	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
Doehler Die 1¼e	4	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
Dome Mines 1.20h	21	22⅞	22	22¾	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	5	66¼	65¼	65¾	+ ¼
Dow Chem 3	2	121½	120⅞	120⅞	— ⅛
Dow Chem pf 4	1	111¾	111¼	111¾	— ¼
Dresser Indust 1e	29	52	51¾	52	+ ⅛
Drinhil Int	4	13	12¾	13	— ⅛
duPont deN 5½e	6	154¼	153¼	153¼	
du Pont pf 4½	3	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	+ ⅛
Duq Lt 1pf 5	1	10	114	114	— ½
Eagle Pich Ld .60	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Eastern Air L	6	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
East S Stl .20e	35	22½	19⅝	20¼	+ 2⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	3	171	170¼	170¾	— ¼
East Kodak pf6	1	30	186½	186½	— ½
Eaton Mfg 3	3	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅛
Edis Bros St .80a	2	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2	2	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
Elec Boat 1½e	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	30	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	10	93	91½	93	+1⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	59	100⅞	99½	100⅞	+2
El Storage Bat 2	2	44½	44½	44½	— ½
EmersonElMfg.55e	10	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	94	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	90	103	102	102	
EPSS5½pf5½	20	103	103	103	+ ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Erie R R 1	12	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
Erie R R pf 1	46	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	6	63½	63	63	— ⅛
EurekaVCleanr½	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
EvansProducts ⅜e	18	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	6	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	23½	23¼	23¼	
Farm Tel & Rad	16	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
FedMng&Sn 3½e	3	24	24	24	— ¼
Fed Mot Truck .40	2	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
Federat D Strs1½	8	31	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam ⅓e	6	24	24	24	+ ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	4	52⅜	52½	52½	
FirestoneT&R 2e	8	52¾	52	52¼	+ ¼
Firest T&R pf4½	2	107	107	107	+ ¼
First Nat Strs2½	4	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote .90e	9	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	10	109	109	109	+1⅛
Florence Stove 2	4	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	6	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	140	47½	46½	46½	— 1¼
Food Mach 1.40	4	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ¼
Foster Wheel ⅓e	24	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
FostWhipf 1½	70	25	24⅞	24¾	+ ⅛
FrancisceSugar ⅓e	12	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	3	21¼	21	21	
Fruehauf T 1.60	2	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 3	80	50	49½	49½	— ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	80	50	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	16	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅔e	2	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ¼
Gen Baking .60	14	8⅝	8½	8½	
Gen Bronze .80e	44	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	22	36⅞	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	4	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	80	111	110½	111	— ½
Gen G & El A	6	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
Gen Motors 3	20	62½	62	62¼	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv ⅓e	2	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Ry Signal ⅓e	3	26½	26⅜	26½	+ 1⅛
Gen Real&Ut(new)	15	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
Gen Refract .90e	3	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe 1	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Gen Steel ⅓e	1	30	30	30	
Gen Time Inst ⅓e	1	28	28	28	
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	4	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
Gillette Saf R .80	25	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
Gillette Saf R pf5	3	89⅞	89½	89⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .90e	5	2.½	2⅛	2.½	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros 5bpf6	2	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
Girdler Co .90e	10	24	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	70	150	150	150	
Goodrich BF 2	11	51⅜	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R 2	6	47½	47	47¾	— ⅛
Gorn Horsery ½g	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	106	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Granite C S .175e	25	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	2	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Grant W T pf 3	9	24¼	24	24	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	11	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Gt North Ry pf 2e	43	41⅞	41¾	41¾	
Gt West Sug 1.80e	3	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	10	160½	160½	160½	—1½
Green H L 2a	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅜
Greyhound Corp 1	89	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
Grum AircEn 1½e	3	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	18	6	5⅞	6	
Guantan Sug pf	140	179	178	179	+2½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	20	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
Gulf M&O pf2½e	2	58½	58½	58½	
Gulf Oil 1a	12	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
Hack W pfA1½	90	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Hall WF Print 1	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Hamil Watch ⅓e	4	15¼	15	15	
Hard-Walker 1	3	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Hat Corp AmA1½e	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Hayes Indust ⅓e	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	19	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
HazelAtlasGl5	80	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
Hecht Co 1.20	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
Hercules Motor 1	5	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Hercules Pow1½e	4	80¼	80	8¼	
Hinde&D Pap 1e	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Holland Furn 2	3	45	45	45	
Hollander&Son 1e	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	3	17¼	17½	17½	
Homestake Min	43	44⅛	42½	44	+2¼
Houd-Hers B ⅓e	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
Household Fin 4	2	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ¼
Houston L&P 3.60	1	69	69	69	
Houston Oil	6	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Howe Sound 1½e	11	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .40	37	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	28	4	4	4	
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	29⅜	29½	29⅜	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	80	47⅛	47	47	
Ill CentralLL 4	120	76	74¾	6	+1
Ill Cent pf	1	43¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
ImpIsPw&Lt 1.20	4	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
Indust Rayon 2	8	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 6	3	106	105	105	—1½
Inland Steel 4½e	1	81	81	81	+ ¼
Inspiration COp 1	4	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Interch Corp 1.60	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
Interchm 4½ pf	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Intercon Rubber 1g	6	6⅜	6	6	
InterlakeIron .35e	15	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Int Harvest2.60a	9	77	77	77	
Int Harvester pf 7	20	180	180	18	
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch 1e	9	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Int Min & Ch pf 4	5	79	79	79	
Int Mining	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	64	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
Int Paper	16	19	18⅞	18¾	— ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	1	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	14	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+1⅛
Int RyCApf12ak	40	81½	81½	81½	— ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	1	40	40	40	
Int Tel & Tel	38	16¾	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	7	18

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Technical Men Honor Inventor Of Bomb-Sight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Carl L. Norden, inventor of the Norden bombsight and Norden automatic pilot, standard equipment on all multi-engine bombing planes of the United States Army and Navy, including the B-29 Superfortresses, emerged from his self-imposed obscurity for a few moments last night to be honored by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the Pennsylvania Hotel here, and then retired once more to his laboratory.

Awarded the Holley Medal, given annually by the society for "some great and unique act of genius of engineering nature that has accomplished a great and timely public benefit," Mr. Norden disclosed that all patent rights, models, and designs for his inventions, which are key items in winning the war, were turned over to the United States Government for $1 each.

"These many individual dollars," he added, "I never received. But it occurred to me that this very evening, through your great kindness, they have indeed been paid, with compound interest."

Until recently a figure little known outside of intimate circles of the Army and Navy, Mr. Norden also designed the arresting gear used to land planes on aircraft carriers and the catapult used to launch planes from other types of ships.

The medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, highest award of the society, was presented to Edward G. Budd, president of the Budd Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, for his "outstanding engineering achievements."

A pioneer in the development of welded all-steel automobile bodies and the steel-disk automobile wheel, he also led in the development of the "shotwelding" process which has made possible the use of stainless steel in railroad passenger-train cars, bus and truck bodies, and aircraft. "His reputation for fine Christian character," his citation read, "is as outstanding as it is for engineering."

Dr. Lillian Moller Gilbreth, noted management engineer, received the Gantt memorial gold medal, the first woman to be so honored. It was also awarded posthumously to her husband, Major Frank B. Gilbreth, pioneer in management engineering.

Ralph Edward Flanders, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and president on leave of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company of Vermont, was given the Hoover medal, jointly awarded by the mechanical, civil, mining and metallurgical and electrical engineers, and first given to Herbert Hoover.

Says Unions Oppose Security Tax 'Freeze'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress was told that leaders of organized labor want the social security tax to double Jan. 1, as provided in the basic Security Act.

Martin W. Miller, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, declared before the House Ways and Means Committee that his organization is opposed to "freezing" the tax at 1 per cent and favors letting it rise automatically to 2 per cent.

"I am advised," he said, "that both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. are against any freeze. I do not know a single representative of labor favoring a freeze of the tax."

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Insurance Manager

J. E. Purdy

Ralph Lowe, Jr.

Appointed Boston agency manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, succeeding William A. Downing, who has retired. Mr. Lowe has been assistant and associate manager for several years. He is also vice-president and director of the S. A. Woods Machine Company, trustee of the Dorchester Savings Bank and vice-president and director of the Uphams Corner Co-operative Bank.

Opposes Executive Agreement Approving St. Lawrence Seaway

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Edwin Borchard opposed Congressional approval of the St. Lawrence Seaway as an executive agreement, asserting this would expose the project to many "weaknesses."

Urging that the project be acted upon as a treaty, rather than as an executive agreement, the Yale University professor of international and constitutional law declared that executive agreements are binding only on the executive and not on his successor or on the nation.

He testified before a Senate Commerce subcommittee investigating the possibilities of enacting the multi-million dollar project as either a treaty or executive agreement.

Dr. Borchard said there were many weaknesses in executive agreements.

Among them he listed "limited durability" and the charge of "constitutional evasion" to which such a transaction might be exposed.

In regard to limited durability, he said an executive agreement has "no binding force on the nation. You would always be subject to the lobby of those opposed to the St. Lawrence seaways. After it's built you can't unbuild it, but the Senate could refuse to appropriate money for its maintenance."

"The executive agreement," Dr. Borchard added, "is repealable by the executive and repealable by Congress which is not so with a treaty."

Reconciling of U. S., British Export Plans Held Vital Need

First of two articles on postwar trade relations between the United States and the United Kingdom.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Need for far-reaching co-operation in postwar global trade, to reconcile British need and American desires to export heavily, is disclosed in a number of current news developments, and officials of both countries are hastening to anticipate the prospective conflict by the traditional methods of negotiation, conference, and compromise which have characterized for generations the relations between the two great English-speaking nations.

The problem arises primarily out of the vital need of the United Kingdom to expand its exports very sharply as soon as the war is over, for the simple purpose of financing vitally needed imports into the British Isles. Conflicting with this, however, is fast-growing evidence that Washington also contemplates very heavy exports whenever the war ends, though for a radically different reason.

And there is no indication that the rest of the world will be willing or able to buy the volume of goods which the two great nations together feel it necessary to export, even with the prewar competition of the two great Axis countries, Germany and Japan, eliminated in the immediate postwar years.

To Extend "Mutual Aid"

News developments reflecting this problem have come along thick and fast in November. This week a British White Paper outlined the heavy sacrifices the British have made during the war, by implication increasing Britain's need to import heavily for reconstruction after the war, yet decreasing her ability to export the goods necessary to pay for those imports. Lord Halifax at Chicago this week explained to the Investment Bankers' Association the British predicament.

The President's seventeenth report to Congress on Lease-Lend last week emphasized the large volume of "reverse Lease-Lend" extended by Britain to the United States, and coincided with the issuance of the British White Paper on the same subject in London. Negotiations are going on quietly in Washington over extension of "second-phase" Lease-Lend or "mutual aid" in 1945 between the United States and Great Britain. British postwar export needs, and the possibility of their conflicting with American export plans, have been aired a number of times recently in the House of Commons.

Meantime indications have appeared rapidly in recent weeks of huge U. S. export plans for the postwar, the latest being a report by the National Planning Association calling for a large net balance of U. S. exports over imports in the immediate postwar years.

In addition, the problem appears in such specific issues as the controversy at Chicago over the powers of an international air transport authority, in sporadic discussion of postwar merchant marine, in friendly skirmishes between American and British businessmen at the recent Rye conference, and in such matters of postwar policy as cartels and tariffs.

Paradoxically, the basic urges of the two countries to export heavily arise out of contrasting and almost contradictory reasons.

Perhaps it could be said that while British export desires are due largely to the damage and cost of the war to the United Kingdom, American export desires seem to arise out of the opposite reason, the great stimulus the war has provided to American industry.

British Must Export to Live

In a sense the British have to export because they are so poor (i. e., they are so badly in need of imports), while the United States wants to export because it is so rich (i. e., its industrial capacity has so far outrun its consuming habits). Thus there is heavy devastation to repair in Britain, none in the United States. There is much more depreciation and deferred maintenance to make up in Britain than in the United States.

While the war has probably raised British production costs, it has probably lowered them in the United States, so that the American industrial machine can turn out its prewar volume of goods with millions fewer employees, and so looks to exports to keep these millions busy after war orders cease. Thus, American postwar export plans are largely based on the desire to maintain full employment. Britain, on the other hand, has no such immediate problem, since reconstruction will employ all her people if they can only get the necessary food and raw materials.

These contrasts were well stated this week by Lord Halifax in Chicago. Pointing out that the United States wants to export in order to take up the slack of industrial capacity which cannot be absorbed after meeting the needs of the American consumer, he said in contrast, "If we [British] do not export, we do not eat and we cannot work. The problem is as simple as that for a country like mine, smaller than many of your states, thickly populated, highly industrialized, lacking in most natural resources, and therefore largely living on what it has to import from overseas."

"The crux of the matter between you and us," he continued, "is how to adjust your need to find overseas markets for your surplus goods with our need to obtain the wherewithal to buy what is indispensable for our national existence. That is putting the problem in very simple form. . . ."

(To be continued)

N. A. M. to Inaugurate Nationwide Drive for Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—A six-point program designed to assure jobs and higher living standards in the postwar period was offered for public acceptance today by Walter B. Weisenburger, executive vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers, representing 12,000 member companies comprising the NAM.

The six points, described as industry's plan for post-war action, call for:

Offering better values for consumers by improving production and distribution methods, thereby making available more and better and stimulating employment.

Insistence upon full and free competition to reduce prices and to encourage the establishment of new enterprises, again stimulating increased employment.

Bold investment of risk capital to back new enterprises and expand production, which will also make more jobs.

Adherence to work policies which give workers a fair reward for work accomplished.

Providing better tools and improved working conditions as an aid to higher production and higher pay for individual workers.

Keeping open all possible advancement opportunities for the individual worker, to encourage initiative and greater production by assuring that such personal effort on the part of workers will be rewarded.

The campaign advertising is under the direction of Kenyon & Eckhardt, Inc., and will be supervised by Wilder Breckenbridge, vice-president.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	35¼	37¼
American Manufacturing	53¼	55¼
American Manufac 5 pf	35¼	38¼
American Optical Co	32	34
American Wringer Co	12⅛	13⅛
Amoskeag Company	44	--
Amoskeag Company pf	84	--
Appleton Company	35¼	38¼
Applied Arts Corp	4⅛	4⅝
Arlington Mills	53½	56¾
Atr Metal Construction	28⅛	30⅝
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	30¾	32¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	--
Bendix Home Appliance	8½	9¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	20½	21⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $3 pf	83¼	--
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101	--
Boston Wharf Company	24⅛	26⅜
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37	39½
Brown Co	1.98	2.28
Brown Co pf	34	36½
Brown Durrell Co	6¾	7
Campbell A S Co Inc	12⅞	14
Chapman Valve Manufac	36¾	39½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	18⅛	19¾
Colonial Stores	22¾	24½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	43½	48¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20¼	21¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	28¼
Draper Corporation	77⅞	80¾
Durez Plastic-Chemical	27¾	29¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅜	17⅛
Eastern Corporation	10	11⅜
Eastman Corporation pf	20⅞	22¼
Exolon Co	9⅛	10⅞
Family Finance Inc	13⅜	14½
Family Finance pf A	26⅛	28½
Food Fair Stores Inc	48½	51½
Fruit of the Loom	35⅞	38½
General Machinery	28¼	30¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11¾	12⅝
Goodall Sanford	21	23½
Graton & Knight Co	11⅜	13⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	94½	--
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30⅛	33⅛
Great Northern Paper Co	33¾	37¾
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	75	--
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	22	--
Grinnell Corp	167⅜	185⅜
Harrington & Richardson	1½	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅞	7⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	41¾	44¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	21⅜	23⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19⅛	21
Hilton-Davis Chem Co pf	25¾	28
Hooker Electroc Chem	30½	33
International Detrola	15⅛	16½
Kendall Company	11⅜	12⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅞	23¾
Koppers Co Inc	29⅜	30⅞
Landers Frary & Clark	39½	42
Lincoln Stores Inc	25	27¼
Lincoln Stores 7	102½	--
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7¾	8½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	121½	126½
Marathon Paper Mills	20¼	22¾
Martin-Rockwell Corp	66½	74¼
Merck & Co	33¾	36½
Merrimack Manufacturing	55	58¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	72¾	--
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10½	11½
Moxie Co Class B	5	5⅞
Nashawena Mills	20⅝	22⅛
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	80	--
Nashua Manufacturing Co	87⅞	91¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	30⅝	32⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 2nd pf	36⅞	39¾
National Shirt Shops	17⅛	19⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	70¾	75¼
New England Lime	6⅛	7¼
Nicholson File Company	37¾	40¼
Nonquitt Mills	31½	34½
Ohio Finance	9¾	11⅛
Oneida Limited	22⅛	24¾
Parker Appliance	15⅞	17¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	121½	126½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71	--
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	92	--
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Richardson & Co	46	48¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	36½	38¾
Saco Lowell Shops pf	36½	--
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	67¾	--
Submarine Signal Co	38¾	41½
Tampax Inc	5¾	6½
Time Incorporated	66	69
Triumph Explosive Inc	4½	4⅞
United Elastic Corp	18⅜	20⅞
U S Envelope Company	81	85½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	124	127
Waltham Watch Co	26⅜	28½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	104	107½
Wamsutta Mills Inc	32½	34½
Warner & Swasey Co	10⅜	11⅜
Warren Bros Class B	41⅞	44¾
Warren Bros Class C	18⅛	19⅝
West Point Manufacturing	46⅛	49⅛
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅞	14

Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	130½	138½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¼	54¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	73½	79
Agricultural (3a)	203½	222½
American Alliance (1a)	11	12¼
American Casualty	11	12¼
American Equitable (1)	15⅜	16⅞
American Insurance Nwk (1.20a)	34⅝	37¼
American Re-Insurance (2)	34¼	35¾
American Reserve	17½	19
American Surety (2½)	61	63½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅞	7⅜
Bankers & Shippers (4)	73½	80½
Boston (16a)	607	637
Camden Fire (1)	20⅜	21⅞
City of New York (1.20a)	18	20
Connecticut General Life (1a)	54¼	56¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	43⅜	47⅛
Federal (1.40)	48⅜	51¾
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	64⅛	68½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	87¾	91¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅜	12¼
Frank Fire (1)	21⅞	23⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	50	53
Gibrltatar Fire & Marine (1.20)	17¾	19⅞
Glens Falls (1.60)	42⅞	45¼
Globe & Republic (2)	7⅞	8½
Great American Insurance (1.20)	28⅞	30⅛
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	98½	103
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41½	44½
Home Insurance (1.20)	26⅞	28⅛
Homestead (1)	14	16
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	89½	92
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	35½	38½
Knickerbocker (1)	7⅞	8½
Maryand Casualty	7⅞	8⅜
Massachusetts Bonding (2½)	73½	77
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	4½	5⅜
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	57	60
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7⅞
National Union (3a)	168	178
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	27⅜	29⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44½	47½
New York Fire (.80)	11⅝	13⅛
North River (2)	25⅞	29⅞
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6½
Northern (3a)	83	87½
Pacific Fire (5)	93	100
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty	13¼	14¾
Phoenix (2a)	63¾	67¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12¼	13⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	32⅞	34⅞
Reinsur Cor N Y (.075a)	4⅝	5⅛
Republic InsCo Texas (1.20)	27½	29½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.80a)	68¾	71¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	13¼	14⅝
Springfield (1.40)	136	139½
Standard Accident	35	37½
Travelers (16)	821	846
US Fidelity & Guaranty (1a)	26⅞	28⅞
US Fire (2)	47¼	50
US Guarantee (1.60a)	71½	76½
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅛	33⅝

a—also extra or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.89	4.25
Amerex Holding	27.30	29.375
American Business Shares	3.58	--
Axe-Houghton Fund	14.99	16.12
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.53	105.78
Boston Fund	18.32	19.70
Broad Street Investing	30.56	33.04
Bullock Fund	16.04	17.58
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	29.90	32.15
Chemical Fund	9.26	10.56
Christiana Securities Co	2550.00	2650.00
Commodity Corp	9.35	--
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.00	48.00
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	22.87	24.57
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.97	15.01
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.375	42.625
Fidelity Fund Inc	20.37	21.92
Fund Investors Inc	23.58	25.84
General Capital	33.62	37.66
General Investors Trust	5.65	6.09
Group Securities Inc:		
Automobile Shares	6.14	6.78
Low-Priced Shares	6.02	6.62
Railroad Shares	3.94	4.34
Railroad Equip Shares	4.45	4.90
Steel Shares	4.35	4.79
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.25	25.00
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.96	1.07
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.06	1.17
Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1	29.98	S-1	....	27.23
B-2	20.24	S-2	....	14.20
B-3	21.31	S-3	....	11.81
B-4	11.10	S-4	....	5.37
K-1	20.34	K-2	....	25.94
Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.40			
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.80			
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.36			10.29
Maryland Fund	5.55			6.15
Mass Invest Tr	22.61			24.51
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.27			12.12
Mutual Invest	11.40			12.46
Nation Wide Voting	13.36			14.49
New England Fund	13.29			14.32
New York Stocks				
Automobile	6.95			7.65
Railroad	5.85			6.44
Railroad Equip	7.57			8.35
Steel	6.07			6.68
Old Colony Tr Assoc	23.50			25.30
Plymouth Fund	.54			.59
Putnam Fund	14.58			15.68
Quarterly Income Shares	7.875			8.525
Railway & Light Sec	14.625			15.875
Railway & Light Sec pf	111.00			--
Repub Invest Fund	3.43			3.77
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.85			98.77
State Street Invest	45.25			48.25
Trusteed Industry Shrs	20.44			22.34
Union pf Stock Fund	7.24			7.92
Union com Stock Fund B	7.24			7.92
Wellington Fund	17.48			19.08
Fixed and Unity Type				
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.85			--
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.38			--
Diversified Tr C	3.85			--
Diversified Tr D	5.75			6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85			4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.01			5.77
Nation Wide Sec	3.92			--
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.125			--
North Am Tr Shrhs 1953	2.22			--
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.87			--
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.77			--
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.47			--
Supervised Am Tr AA	2.50			--
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.50			--
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.85			--
Investment Banking				
Blair & Co	3.25			3.625
First Boston Corp	36.75			38.75

Ex-dividend. †Sales price as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	10	11¼
Piper Aircraft	5⅜	6½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	9⅞	10⅞

Warner Bros. Elevates Schneider

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. elected Samuel Schneider a vice-president and director. He has been with the company since its incorporation in 1923.

U. S. Government
SIXTH WAR LOAN
November 20 to December 16

We offer our services in filing subscriptions

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Founded in 1865
BOSTON
115 Devonshire Street, LIberty 6200
105 Newbury Street, Kenmore 2252
SPRINGFIELD, Third Nat'l Bank Bldg. Spg. 3-4174
LOWELL, 9 Central Street, Lowell 3756
NEW BEDFORD, First Nat'l Bank Bldg. N. B. 8-5641

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The above company has been authorized by the War Manpower Commission to hire at their employment office without referral by the United States Employment Service.

SHIPFITTERS
and LEARNER SHIPFITTERS
Needed Immediately
Apply at Employment Office at shipyard or Room 623, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, or U. S. Employment Service.
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN
who have had experience in automotive, aircraft or machine tool industries.
RAYTHEON
Apply Employment Dept. 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., Foundry Ave., Waltham

WANTED
Horizontal Boring Mill Operator
also Vertical Boring Mill Operator
Good Wages — Overtime
R. & S. MACHINE CO.
801 East 6th Street South Boston 0497

COUPLE—House mother and maintenance man associated with school, intelligent and active; no age limit; cottage home, farm, salt water, no cooking or laundry; full maintenance and $125 per month; no objection one or two children. J. K. Walpole, East Greenwich, R. I.

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NEWTON CENTRE
Charming modern Colonial, 9 rooms, 2-car heated brick garage attached, central location on level corner lot, nice neighborhood, near schools, now available, in perfect condition. Lon. 1615, Braintree 1809 (Mass.)

APARTMENT BUILDING leased to U. S. Gov't for 6 years, 22 apts complete with gas ranges, private baths, located near Tacoma, Wash. $40,000. Write for circular. LARSEN HOME & LOAN CO., 765 S. Commercial St., Salem, Oregon.

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INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
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N. C. (Midtown)—Practitioner's office available Tues., Thurs. (only) each week; or Saturdays. Completely furnished. MU 2-0958

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N. Y. C.—2 small rooms, partly furnished, mid-Manhattan; respectable walk-up business people only; available immediately. Call Closter (N. J.) 1306-R.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BKLYN, N. Y.—Business woman to share three room apt., everything included $30.00 monthly. Call Dickens 6-8175 evenings Miss Gibbs.

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WANTED—FURNISHED

WANTED—New York apartment, furnished preferably near Park; two adults and baby; winter months beginning January. Write Mrs. P. Creamer, 302 Colorado Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.

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LABORATORY TECHNICIAN JOBS
FOR GIRLS WITH COLLEGE BACKGROUNDS IN SCIENCE
Physics, math, chemistry, mineralogy or crystallography
All Jobs Are for War Work
Excellent salaries 4 openings
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E. T. SLATTERY
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BILLERS
and
CLERICALS
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WANTED—Nurse for 2 years' old infant, and help with boy of 3; other help in house; good salary. Phone Mansfield 6-1384, N. Y., from 10 a. m.-12 noon or 5 p. m.-10 p. m.

GENERAL housekeeper, good salary; 2 children and 2 adults; desirable location near station and bus L. KAUFMAN, 19 Elm Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

RECEPTIONIST, fashion firm, typing, filing, delightful surroundings, $25. Write Box T-22, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

DRAPING, dress-maker, instructor, trade experience. Permanent. Write Box T-21, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

MIAMI 33, FLA.—Part-time help re-covering lampshades; experienced only. Miss Kathryn Roller, 2085 Secoffee St. Tel. 4-3122.

HOUSEKEEPER — For family of three, no laundry; congenial home. Call after 7 p. m. 20-28 Murray Lane, Flushing, N. Y. FL 9-0747.

FASHION ARTIST, preferably Trafalgen trained to instruct; state salary. Write Box T-20, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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A COMPETENT genefal housekeeper-cook, white or colored. Christian Scientist preferably; good wages. 3 adults. N. Y. C. Phone RH 4-1784.

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Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 8-3511. 33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019

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To conduct quality control tests. Knowledge of photometry and colorimetry required. Familiarity with standard testing equipment will come in handy.

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Experience required

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EXCELLENT SALARIES
Apply at once to
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175 State Street, Boston

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CHIEF DRAFTSMEN, Mech. Exp. ..... Agy
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CHEMISTS and ASSTS., Good openings. Agy
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MAN or woman to give understanding care to gentleman. Near New York City. Write Box W-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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marcelle

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Nothing can compare with a

GIFT

to wear from

MEIGS AND COMPANY
Corner Main and Wall

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Leavitt's
Five Floors Jam-packed with Christmas Gifts for every purse and person.

Solve gift problems in

READ'S
Gift Shop—2nd Floor

THE J. S. MATHEWS CO.
Stationers OFFICE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
39 CANNON ST. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Distinctive Christmas Cards, Gifts, Bibles and Stationery

HOWLAND'S
The Gift Store for All the Family
Gift Shop, Second Floor

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$6.50 to $15.00
Carving knives and forks
Greenwich Hardware Co.
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The First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Greenwich
Savings Accounts Insured
Up to $5,000.00
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PUTNAM ANTIQUE SHOP
Do not sacrifice your antiques.
We pay good prices for them.
Call Greenwich 3160
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Moth Proofers
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COS COB CLEANERS AND TAILORS
Delivery Service
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Quality Fish and Sea Foods
Visit Our Famous Restaurant
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Telephone 2-4177

Diamonds"
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
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"Buy More War Bonds— a Better Investment than Blue White

G. P. Lerner
CANADIAN FUR CO.
Fine Furriers Since 1896
95 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

STEAK BROILER
87 Elm Street Phone 7-5751
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays
10 A. M.—2 P. M.

schultz BEAUTY SALONS
Established 1908
Connecticut's COLD Permanent Waving Specialists
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254 Farmington Ave., Hartford 7-2510
941 Farmington Ave., West Hartford 32-4471
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CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

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Just the Nicest Christmas Gift for Mother or Sister—
A New Permaennt
EMMA JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 MAIN STREET
Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen
PHONE 6-1341

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Haas RUG CLEANING
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HARTFORD
West Hartford
997A FARMINGTON AVE. Phone 3-4100
KINGSWOOD
CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
"Cleaning That Satisfies"
Stroock for Quality
Stroock
SAGE-ALLEN

ATTENTION: HOME MECHANICS
Buy your plumbing and heating supplies from William A. Murray, Inc.
Estab. 1896
Phone: 3-4249
William A. Murray, Inc.
967 Farmington Ave., Opp. Central Theater

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A GIFT from BENSON'S is a GIFT INDEED
38 Colony Street

Very Acceptable for Christmas
Quality Sterling Silver Deposit on America's Most Beautiful Glass
Rockwell Silver Co.
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Retail Sales Daily 9-12, 1-4:30

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
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MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS
for Christmas Gifts
Cards for All Occasions
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More Quality for Your Points
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Large Variety CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
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Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
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Harper Method
Specializing in HarperCOLD Permanents. Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for Hair, Scalp and Hands.
LORETTA FRAY
310 DEWART BLDG. PHONE 3503

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

CONNECTICUT

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Be sure to visit our Gift Department—
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Donnelly's
31 Washington St., South Norwalk

Gifts—
of China, Glassware, Leather, Lamps, Vases, Costume Jewelry, Pictures, and many other articles of unusual charm, too numerous to mention, may be found in our attractive Gift Shop.
A. J. COLLINS CO., Inc.
70-72 North Main St., South Norwalk

Be Wise!
Buy a War Bond Now!
and then a pair of
ENNA JETTICKS
AAAA to EEE $6.00 to $6.50
Some at $5.00 and $5.50
ARNOLD'S
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House Coats, Lingerie, Slips and Gowns—Hosiery, Scarves—Gloves, Kid and Fabric—Bunny and Wool Mittens—Costume Jewelry.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

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Book and Commercial Printing
Buy a War Bond for Christmas
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ROGERS & STEVENS
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TWO STORES
Norwalk, 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk, 14 So. Main St.

CANDY • PERFUME • COSMETICS
Give a War Bond for Christmas
Mead's Drug Store
520 West Ave., Frost Bldg., Norwalk

O. & B. Dry Goods
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For Christmas buy a War Bond
45 MAIN STREET, NORWALK

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
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COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

The Store Full of Gifts
THE MONET SHOP

BAGS
GLOVES
HOSIERY
UNDIES
BLOUSES
SWEATERS
DICKIES
SCARFS
75 Atlantic Street

Shop Early for Christmas
"All the things that men and boys wear"
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
239 Main St.

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

SQUARE SILK SHOP
294 MAIN STREET
Always on the Square
See our Lovely Materials
Make your own clothes and save

WE CARRY YOUR FAVORITE
Lipstick—Nail Polish—Perfume
Face Powder—Toothpaste
Also Candy—Lunches—Sodas
BEDFORD DRUG CO.
269 Bedford Street Phone 3-9057

PALACE BARBER
and Beauty Shop
47 Atlantic 4-3049
"FOR ALL THE FAMILY"

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

THE WAR will be over sooner if we all do our job . . . buy MORE War Bonds, regularly! We sell bonds "on the spot"!

THIS CHRISTMAS more people will give Bonds, and any other gifts will be *practical* ones. Our gift stocks are full and interesting!

The C. O. Miller Co.
13 Bank St., Stamford 9:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.
35 Gift Shops under One Roof!

She will appreciate
• Something Warm!

Scarfs • all wool	$1.98 and $2.98
Gloves—Mittens • all wool Small, med., large	$1.98 and $2.98
Stockings • all wool, 9½ to 10½	$1.49
Bed socks • all wool Blue, pink, white	$1.25
Dickies • all wool Bright colors	$1.98 and $2.50
Footlets • all wool to wear over sheer stockings	$.59 3 pr. $1.60
Knee warmers • all wool	$.98

Siegelbaum's
HOSIERY • LINGERIE • CORSETS
378 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN.

BALMER & FERRIS
Athletic Goods
Sport Clothing
Riding Equipment
Games, Camp Equipment
Columbia Bicycles
21 BANK STREET
TELEPHONE 4-0721

What joy comes
from a gift expressing quality and beauty
Robes—Hostess Coats
Lingerie—Scarfs
Patent Leather Bags
Exquisite Handkrchiefs
ANNETTE CORSETIERE *"Come See"*

China
Glassware
Gifts
Silverware
BRINSMAIDS
61 BEDFORD STREET

Bob's Sports SPORTING GOODS
ALPACA WINTER WEAR
38 W. Park Place, Stamford Tel. 3-9036

Shop
Moltasch's
Now
Shop early in the week—and early in the day
280 MAIN ST.

WATERBURY

S. S. Pierce Co. Specialties
and
Finest Baked Delicacies
THE
EPICURE SHOP, Inc.
17 West Main St. Tel. 3-1415

WARNER
Millinery, Dresses, Bags
Waterbury's Well-Liked Store
74 South Main Street Tel. 3-8114

Help Us Help You Do your Christmas Shopping now!
Miss Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET
A new, most complete stock of
TABLE CLOTHS
Gay, colorful designs—dozens of color combinations—all fast color—size 52x52.
$1.69 to $3.49
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

YOUR HOLIDAY HAT
from our
Exciting New Collection
Sugenheimers

THE MARINETTE SHOP
186 Grand Street Dial 3-4370
Visit us and browse around as long as you like. You will find the largest stock of Christmas Cards in town.

THE REDWOOD FURNITURE CO.
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"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-4158

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE FRED J. WOOD COAL CO.
WM. WOOD FRANK L. WOOD
758 East Main Street
COAL • CHARCOAL • COKE
Dependable Coal and Friendly Service
Phone 5-1389

Christmas Gifts

Pictures and Picture Frames
Christmas Cards Mirrors
Candles China and Glass
Leather
BUY BONDS!
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth

First
BUY U. S. BONDS
Fine Leather Wallets
Billfolds
Photo Frames
Portfolios
Buy your Christmas Cards NOW
DAVIS & NYE, Inc.
150 GRAND STREET

Marvland
ANNAPOLIS
Real Estate
Insurance
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2685

New York
ALBANY
Honigsbaum's
GIFTS
That Assure Christmas Appreciation

THE IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT
United States WAR BONDS
Whitney's

UNUSUAL NECKTIES
FINE SHIRTS
PIGSKIN GLOVES
Ideal Gifts for Discriminating Men
Luddy
92 State Street Phone 4-4053

QUALITY FURNITURE

Reasonably Priced
Kneehole Desk
L. J. HOVER'S
Wayside Furniture
887 Central Avenue

CHRISTMAS FLOWERS
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET
GREETING CARDS — GIFTS — TOYS
Phone 2-0580

Edythe Marguerite STUDIO
EDYTHE M. DIEVENDORF
573 New Scotland Ave., Nr. South Allen St.
Open 2 P. M. - 9 P. M.

THE JOHN MISTLETOE BOOKSHOP
25 Dove Street
has the largest assortment ever of fine books for all ages—the good new ones and many of the old favorites. If you cannot come into the shop ask for our Christmas catalog.
There are still many lovely Christmas Cards, Calendars, and a small but choice selection of gifts.

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

This Year Gifts
for ALL the FAMILY!
McMANUS & RILEY
51 STATE STREET

Gift
SUGGESTIONS
Buy a Bond for Victory
WOMEN'S
• Hosiery
• Rubbers and Arctics
• Boudoir Slippers
MEN'S and WOMEN'S
• Pullman Slippers
• Shoe Bags
• Shoe Trees
• Shoe Horns
W. S. Griswold
21 Steuben Street

Gift items
in Fine Jewelry
For Christmas Giving
FRANK H. ADAMS
Jeweler by Tradition
68 North Pearl Street

BALDWIN

"We bake this bread fresh daily in our own bakery"
Because it is so rich in essential goodness everyone should eat at least four slices daily.
People take to this delicious new bread.
First—Because of its taste appeal
Second—Because of its food value
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

MORTON COY
has . . .
an exciting collection of
FURS
COATS
SUITS
DRESSES
You, too, can say "CHARGE IT!"

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

Harper Method
We specialize in care for all types of skin, also cold waves.
Established for over 22 years.
ANNA M. LEWIS
O'Neil Building 2-5026

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
ROBERTA MAYBIN
178 Court Street Phone 4-3971

The Early Bird
This year as never before, it is going to be the wise shopper who does her Christmas shopping early. Already women are coming to McLean's with gift lists, where many will do all their shopping under one roof.
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.

They are baked right in our own store

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

In the Heart of the West Side
ERCKERT'S ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY
ORDER NOW
CHRISTMAS FLOWERS
for Out-of-Town Delivery
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310
BUFFALO'S BONDED TELEGRAPH FLORIST

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
tel.: Flushing 9-5690 Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE FLUSHING 3-5555

FOREST HILLS

PHONE BOULEVARD 8-7520
Evelyn's
EXCLUSIVE LINE OF
DRESSES and COATS
72-12 Austin Street, Forest Hills, N. Y.

FREEPORT

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

FLASTER'S TOYLAND
Largest Toy Store on Long Island
BICYCLES CARRIAGES
BABY FURNITURE
11 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Freeport 1888

Carol Green's
for Christmas Gifts
Buy Now for Best Selections
Free Gift Boxes
MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y. — FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

Sears Gloversville
Where families enjoy shopping together

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

Shop at the Store with a world of Christmas Gifts!
We have Gifts for every member of the family. Make the Martin & Naylor Company your headquarters for Christmas shopping.
THE MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.
Your Christmas Gift Store

GREAT NECK

Tasty
Luncheons and Dinners
Open Every Day Except Sunday
MANION'S RESTAURANT
Thirty-eight Middle Neck Road

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	R	E	M	O	N	A
H	▨	D	A	V	I	S
I	N	G	▨	A	L	A
N	O	A	H	▨	E	
A	R	R	O	W	▨	O
	R	▨	T	E	A	L
P	I	G	▨	B	U	D
A	S	I	A	▨	B	
D	▨	B	R	E	A	K
	I	▨	D	I	D	O
A	G	O	▨	G	E	B
N	O	R	T	H	▨	E
A	R	B	I	T	E	R

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Edon Shops
announce the opening of their newest and smartest branch
at
68 Middle Neck Road Great Neck
Edons will feature the newest and smartest in women's accessories and ready to wear.
We invite you to come in and browse through our large selection of Christmas gifts and accessories. Christmas shopping at Edons is a pleasant experience.
EDON SHOP
68 Middle Neck Road Great Neck

Buy Bonds First, Then PRACTICAL GIFTS
from our unusually large assortment
W. T. GRANT CO.
50 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, N. Y.

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early
Complete line of
Christmas Gifts
Rhoda Sportswear
44 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck 2693

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.

FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Department Store
SHOP AND MAIL EARLY
So That We'll All Have
A Merry, Merry Christmas
Shop now for wider selections, quicker service.
Use our Telephone Shopping Service.
Hempstead 2300 or
Enterprise 4123
December Store Hours:
Monday thru Thursday 10 A. M.-6 P. M.
Friday and Saturday 10 A. M.-9:30 P. M.
Week of December 18th thru 23rd
10 A. M.-9:30 P. M.
Friday, December 29th, Noon to 9 P. M.

Scheff's For RUGGED SPORTSWEAR

Military Supplies
Work Clothes
76 Main Street
(Next to State Theatre)
Hempstead 6323
Open Evenings

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead 1601
Lunch Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER
Let's All Back the Attack

Oppenheim Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

Fredericks
SUITS—GOWNS—COATS
DRESSES
264 Fulton Avenue Phone 25

CAROL GREEN CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Skirts—Sweaters—Blouses
Gloves—Bags—Jewelry
Lingerie—Negligees
Gift Wrappings Free
Carol Green's
Hempstead—Freeport

frocks & bonnets
243 FULTON STREET
Tel. Hempstead 1871

MIRSCHEL
Lumber & Supply Corp.
Building Materials
Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.
Phone Hempstead 3111—Floral Park 3618
LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
30 Main Street Hempstead 5995
LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

C. J. WILLIAMS, Inc.
PAINT AND WALL PAPER
C. J. WILLIAMS
11 NORTH FRANKLIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
2783 ATLANTIC AVE. 1319 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

HEMPSTEAD 3480
BROWN'S
Jewelers
219 FULTON AVENUE

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Buy Another Bond
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 9-16

HOLLIS
E. V. BRAND & SON, Inc.
EDITH M. BRAND, Pres.
Real Estate — Insurance
Management—Appraisals
Mortgage Loans
Established 1893
Member L. I. Real Estate Board
191-22 JAMAICA AVE. HOLLIS 5-7000

ITHACA
This Year Let's
GIVE THANKS
by
BUYING BONDS!!
★
KAY'S
Fabric and Curtain Shop
Dress Fabrics, Curtains and Draperies
124 E. STATE STREET
Ithaca, New York

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS
"everything to eat"
109 E. STATE STREET
DIAL 2761

Rothschild's
Toyland Is Ready
To Serve You
And what wonderful Christmas toys we have for the children! There are dolls, and prefabricated houses; cuddly teddy bears, and hobby horses; sleds and tea-sets . . . but, the list could go on for ages. Bring your youngster to Rothschild's to see the toys, and Santa Claus. Santa is in the Toy Department daily from 2:30 to 5:30, and Saturdays from 10:30 to noon and 2:30 to 5:30.

YOU'LL LOVE TO BE
IN OUR SHOES
Holley's

KATHRYN CORSET SHOP
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Hosiery,
Lingerie,
Handkerchiefs
212 East State St. Phone 6214

Have that cherished timepiece repaired.
FOR CHRISTMAS
WORK GUARANTEED
TIME HOSPITAL
366 E. Seneca St., Dial 3-2161

Old Shoes
Made to
Look Like New
AL FONTANA
401 Eddy Street
One Block from Campus Gates

JACKSON HEIGHTS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

16 TH YEAR SERVING THE COMMUNITY
QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Shelley
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
ARROW SHIRTS
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
24-Hour Service for men and women in Armed Forces
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th POLK AVE.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

JAMAICA
89-67 164 St. Rep. 9-0400
John bros
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Repairs Storage Remodeling

NEW YORK

JAMAICA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
Paint Wallpaper
Art Supplies
214-71 Jamaica Avenue, Queens Village
Branch: 89-61 165th Street, Jamaica

LARCHMONT
CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LYNBROOK
WALTER S. MILLER, Jr.
GIFT SHOPPE
BUXTON WALLETS
for Ladies and Gentlemen
64 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn 837

LYNBROOK—Malverne
HENRY'S DEPT. STORE
Men's, Boys', Women's and Children's
WEARING APPAREL
Simplicity Patterns
Interwoven Socks
Church Street, Malverne, L. I., N. Y.
Post Office Bldg. Lyn. 5282

Portrait and Commercial Photographer
HOME LIFE Photographers
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 5050
371 SUNRISE HIGHWAY LYNBROOK, L. I.

D. & J. LEVY
Men's Furnishings
This Year Give Him Wearables
ARROW SHIRTS, MEYERS GLOVES
INTERWOVEN SOCKS
ADAM HATS
NECKTIES ROBES
29 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn. 635-W

Gifts for all the family.
Buy while selections are complete.
I. JACOBSONS AND SON
21-23 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn 2707-W

Store Full of Gifts
Hosiery—Lingerie—Gloves—
Costume Jewelry—Sportswear
VAN ROONS
23 ATLANTIC AVE., LYNBROOK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. Mount Vernon 8-8177. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
17 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone MO. 7-1755

NEW ROCHELLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FROST'S
MEN'S WEAR
TIMELY CLOTHES
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
MALLORY HATS
523 MAIN STREET

Neilsen's
Christmas Mix Hard Candy 60c lb.
Peppermint Candy Canes 5c ea.
Gift Packages .....1.00 up
587 NO. AVE.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

SURE! YOU CAN PLAN IT NOW!
Home building may be marking time just now, but home planning can go full speed ahead. Get started on yours! Collect ideas . . . study building booklets . . . explore the possibilities of "functional building," "planning from the inside out," "house and lot co-ordination." Find out what they can do for you. Go ahead with your blue prints . . . figure materials and estimates. And at the first flutter of the olive branch, you'll be all ready to begin actual building. Remember: first ready, first served. So come in today and let's get started on your plans.
New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Co.

LENOX CHINA
GORHAM SILVER
LENOX
Also a Variety of Other Gift Articles
D. W. SIMPSON
Jeweler
496 Main St., New Rochelle 2-2319

LEONARD Jalner
JEWELER
presents
Sterling Silver
by
International, Gorham
Towle and Lunt
Shop Early for Complete Selection
565 MAIN ST. N. R. 2-3692

Christmas Cards
with name imprinted
STATIONERY, BOOKS and LENDING LIBRARY
—Antiques—
THE BOOK NOOK
231 North Avenue New Rochelle 2-3612

MENDELSOHN'S LUGGAGE SHOP
Ladies' Handbags
Evening Bags
Overnight Cases
and Wallets
Repairing Our Specialty
518 MAIN STREET
N. R. 2-5660

NEW YORK CITY
Borough of Brooklyn
Blumberg's
693 NOSTRAND AVE.
TEL. SLOCUM 6-8910
Directly Opposite Christian Science Reading Room
Brooklyn's Reliable JEWELERS since 1910
Quality Christmas Gifts for Everyone on Your Gift List
Longines, Wittnauer and Bulova Watches. Swank and Krementz Jewelry for Men. Deknatel Exquisite Pearls—Wales, Swank and Terry Fine Wallets. Marcée Compacts. Outstanding selection of Costume Jewelry. Unusual Gift Earrings, Pins and Bracelets. Diamond Engagement Rings . . . Dinner Rings.
BACK THE 6TH WAR LOAN

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

MASSAB BROS.
Direct Importers
Linens, Damascus and Chinese Art Goods
Shop early as selection is limited
Buck. 2-8210 928 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn.

MEN'S WEAR
TIES $1.00 and up
SHIRTS $2.50 and up
HOSIERY and SPORT SHIRTS
COLIN BROTHERS
958 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Borough of Manhattan
Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands.
MAY L. MILLER
The Hotel Brittany Ph. Stuyvesant 9-0811

Harper Method
Beauty Services for Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves please the most discriminating.
ELEANOR BLACKWOOD
2315 Bdwy at 84th SChuyler 4-0300

Hand Carved
Letter Opener $1.19
Mailed Postpaid
SIMMONS GIFTS
2237 Broadway at 80th
2873 Broadway at 112th
NEW YORK

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)
GREAT KILLS
FOR THAT CHRISTMAS PORTRAIT
Visit Our New Studio
RUSSEL B. EATON
Photography
3991 Amboy Rd. Tel. Ho. 6-1646
Great Kills, S. I. Res. Ho. 6-0645R

WEST NEW BRIGHTON
RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor St., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

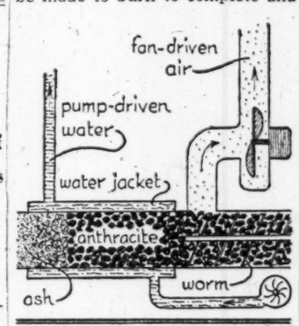
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Plain Horizontal Steel Tube Can Serve As a Superefficient Furnace?

Anthracite Industries, Inc., has announced a coal-saving, space-saving, labor-saving new type of furnace. The principle of the new burner, as outlined by Dr. Raymond C. Johnson of that corporation, "is founded upon a basic characteristic of anthracite combustion.

"Anthracite, unlike most other fuels, under proper conditions can be made to burn to complete and perfect combustion within its own area without the necessity for secondary air or secondary combustion space."



SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF NEW ANTHRACITE-BURNING FURNACE.

Taking advantage of this fact, the combustion chamber of the new burner is a plain horizontal steel tube a foot and a half long and half a foot in diameter. Anthracite coal is pushed into one end of the tube by a mechanical "worm." The coal is burned in the center portion of the tube, and the ashes occupy the remainder of the space.

A constant stream of air is pulled into the end of the tube through the ashes and combustion area by a power-driven fan mounted in the smokepipe over the worm section of the horizontal tube. The combustion gases thus are drawn through a portion of the unignited anthracite, which absorbs much of their heat, and then are ejected through an escape flue into the open air.

The combustion chamber of the horizontal tube is surrounded by a water jacket, through which water is kept in continuous circulation and from which the hot water is piped to the radiator system of the building which the furnace is to heat. The water circulation is maintained by a small electric pump.

No clinkers form in the new anthracite burner, since the fire-bed is so small that the surrounding envelope of water conducts away the heat of combustion so rapidly that the temperature of the burning coal is kept below the point at which clinkers form.

And although the coal is consumed between five and six times as fast as in ordinary furnaces, the amount of coal consumed is much less and tests indicate that it liberates more heat.

W. P. Keasbey

Stamp Notes

(AP) Features

China's refugees, driven from their homes as war has swept over their land, benefit from a six-value charity stamp just issued by the Chungking government. Appropriately, the stamps picture a peasant family in flight from their home.

The stamps also vividly illustrate China's inflation, for each stamp has been surcharged with a new and much higher value to keep pace with China's rising prices. Each stamp carries an original surtax to its postal value plus an equal surcharge. Thus the values as finally issued are: $2 plus $2 on 50 cents plus 50-c blue; $4 plus $4 on 8-c plus 8-c; $5 plus $5 on 21-c plus 21-c; $6 plus $6 on 28-c plus 28-c; $10 plus $10 on 33-c plus 33-c, and $20 plus $20 on $1 plus $1.

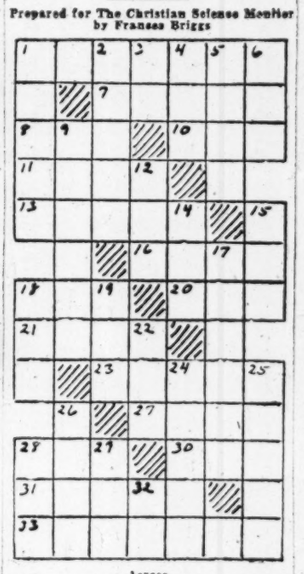
* * *

First day sales of the three-cent motion picture commemorative totalled 1,827,565 stamps with a total value of $54,826.95 at New York and the Hollywood postal station in Los Angeles, the Post Office Department reports. A total of 367,133 first day covers were cancelled.

First day covers bearing the new 13- and 17-cent special delivery stamps cancelled in Washington Oct. 30 totalled 158,863 while 192,860 first day Korea stamp covers were cancelled Nov. 2.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What Italian city is famed for violins made there?
7—Who was author of "Soldiers of Fortune"?
8—What is suffix of the present participle?
10—Wing.
11—First name of Mr. Beery, actor.
13—What was Robin Hood's weapon?
16—What is surname of certain friend of the feathered "Waddles"?
18—What animal was purchased by Jumbles?
20—What is the first shoot of a tree or plant?
21—You would find Yuits on what continent?
23—What is a lapse of continuity of any sort?
27—In Roman mythology, who was founder of Carthage?
28—Past.
30—Who was Egyptian earth-god?
31—If you were in Boise, Idaho, in what direction would you travel to reach Wallace?
33—An umpire is what?

Down
1—What country is scene of Pearl Buck's "Dragon Seed"?
2—What was first name of Wallace, English author?
3—Symbol for masurium is what?
4—Eggs.
5—What river "flows through old hushed Egypt and its sands"?
6—What was first name of Gray, American botanist?
9—What author married Kathleen Thompson?
12—Torrid.
14—What is the fine texture spun by spider as snare for flies?
15—Aged.
17—What is an open-air morning serenade?
18—Writing tablet is what?
19—What is a familiar name for a cat?
22—Suffix.
24—In Clement Moore's poem, St. Nick's sleigh is drawn by how many reindeer?
25—Who is author of the play "Having Wonderful Time"?
26—What is first name of Stravinsky, Russian composer?
28—Collection of sayings.
29—Globe.
32—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

STAMPS COINS
3,000,000 STAMPS
PRIVATE ACCUMULATION
No paper, 1100 all different, $2.50
M. C. PERRY
473 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Just for Fun

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Sometimes I think Mrs. Pillsbury takes this mother stuff too literally!"

Their Dads Are Overseas

Tiny Bill Downing and "Skippy" of Natick, Mass., pose for a photograph that's destined for Private F. W. Downing, now overseas.

Sergeant Cecil Harrison, RAF, now in training in the United States, has this pictured proof that his son is carrying on at the family home in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Not in Utopia—But America!

Peru, Ind.

A local widow who washes dishes to earn a living has flabbergasted Treasury Department clerks by refusing to accept a refund on her income tax.

The woman wrote:

"I do not want the $1.12 check. Put it in where it will help a little bit. I am sorry I did not tell you not to send any money back. Keep it to help this war to victory. I thank you for your trouble."—Grit.

* * *

New York City

Patrolman Thomas Reilly was on duty at 8th Avenue and 54th Street at noon when a 30-gallon can fell from a passing truck and spilled milk on the street.

Reilly halted traffic while the driver retrieved the can and was about to blow his whistle and give the go signal when a small white cat crept up and started lapping milk.

The whistle remained unblown, traffic remained at a standstill, and the light changed to green three times. Only after the cat had drunk its fill and returned to the sidewalk did Patrolman Reilly restore the normal flow of traffic. The cat sat on the curb licking its paws.—Drovers Journal, Chicago.

Today's Quotation

The story of any one man's real experience finds its startling parallel in that of every one of us.—James Russell Lowell

NEWS ITEM— CHRISTMAS TOYS

The Taffles—*Slipping* By Palmer

YOU DIDN'T SHAVE THIS MORNING; DID YOU HENRY?
SAY— THAT WAS A SWELL DINNER YOU COOKED LAST NIGHT, FROLIC!
THAT MEAT! THOSE VEGETABLES! -AND THAT PIE! OH-AH-OO-LA-LA-LA!
YOU DIDN'T SHAVE THIS MORNING, DID YOU HENRY?
SHAVE? SHAVE? OH— SHAVE!
Hom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not Even a Wishbone* By Rodgers

"Right now I wish I had a great big juicy bone!" I told T. W. this A.M.
"Huh! The way I feel, I wish I had a great big juicy bone with meat on it!" he replied-
"Hum-m-that's an idea! Suppose we just wish for two nice big juicy pieces of meat and let someone else have the bones!" I suggested-
"No, sir! Not me!" T.W. barked.
"I'm not giving away a perfectly good bone - not these days!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Joe Is a Wet Blanket* By The Hagers

WE'RE HAVING A BIT OF NASTY WEATHER.
IT IS RAINING HARD.
I HOPE IT DIDN'T WATER YOUR SOUP.
THAT COULD EASILY HAPPEN, JOE.
THAT WAS A VERY TASTY MEAL. LUCKY YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO OUT IN THIS DOWNPOUR.
LUCKY, HE SAYS!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

That Is Not War

We trust that General Eisenhower will manage to see that General Leclerc's order for shooting German hostages is never carried out. Since the order was not to go into effect until Saturday and since American troops are already taking over in Strasbourg, there is reason to hope that the French general's order will remain only a threat against snipers.

It is not hard to understand the reason for the order. The franc-tireur has had a large part in the history of war. Unless he wears a clear insignia to show he is part of a military force he is regarded by international law as a spy and subject to be shot as a spy. The French have apparently had a real problem with snipers in Strasbourg and there could be no objection to General Leclerc's order to exterminate them. But killing hostages is something else. And his threat to shoot five prisoners every time a French soldier is killed by snipers cannot be justified.

The French problem is complicated by the fact that Strasbourg is a French city. In a German city they might use regular military means to clean out snipers—blasting the buildings where they hide. But in Strasbourg this would mean turning guns or bombs on buildings owned and occupied by Frenchmen. We can understand, too, that Frenchmen who have experienced Nazi barbarism for four years might not be so particular about taking reprisals. It would be easy to say, "This is war; what do you expect?"

But this is not war. Killing innocent people as punishment for the crimes of other people is not war. It is cold-blooded murder. It was murder when the Nazis did it at Guernica, Lidice, and Distomo. It was murder when they shot hostages to stop the French Underground from killing German soldiers. We said so then, and we say now that it would be murder should French —or American—troops shoot German hostages for the same purpose.

At the time of the Nazi reprisals in Paris in 1941 we said:

> So long as we say "this is war" we shall fail to deal with something that is much more than war—with evil thinking, of which war is only one product. We shall fail to recognize that we have to deal with something which recognizes no codes, with a revolt against fundamental morality, with a kind of thinking which corrodes the whole fabric of civilization. If we try to say, "This is just another . . . war," we may think we have excused our failure to deal with it; actually we have only breached our own moral defenses against it. The next step is to accept or imitate it.

We hope the moral sense of the Allied peoples will rise in sharp protest against the threat to imitate Nazi barbarism. This war has been horrible enough. It has too often involved the killing of thousands of civilians in the bombing of military objectives. But it is necessary—unless we are to lose some of the most precious of the values for which we fight—to draw the line somewhere. The Allies, so far, have drawn it short of mere vengeance and reprisal—short of the calculated killing of innocent people for the crimes of others. We trust that on the eve of victory they will continue to do so.

A Use for Waste Apples

Unlike some small fruits, apples bruise easily and practically ruin themselves when they do it. Unless they can be shipped quickly to a cider mill or an apple-sauce cannery, or reach a near-by market for the pie trade, they become part of the annual waste which amounts to millions of bushels. On the farm, hogs can be turned into the orchard and some culls can be fed to cattle, but in the great commercial orchards of the apple-growing sections the wastage is tremendous. The problem of the culls is almost an annual topic at State horticultural society conventions.

A correspondent of the New York Times, reading with dismay of the condemnation of windfall fruit after this autumn's hurricane, suggests that dehydrating plants be set up in apple-growing sections, or even as adjuncts to canneries, to dry apple pomace for use as stock feed. Every farm boy knows that the pomace from cider mills is avidly devoured by livestock. It makes excellent bulk feed. If the Times's correspondent is correct in stating that dehydrated pomace may be stored for long periods, a possible postwar project for supplementing stock feed seems to present itself.

Judging by the way the West Point eleven keeps on driving through opposing lines and piling up high scores, General Marshall might send them in as substitutes for one of the armies in Europe.

Summer, But Not "Early"

Summer, perhaps, but drop the "early," says Prime Minister Churchill, revising his recent prediction on the probable date of V-E Day. This does not mean that the progress of the war has turned against the Allied Nations, but rather that the tactical turn which it has taken heads down a slower road than the lightning cross-country dash of a few months ago. It is, for a time, a war of attrition.

The Allied armies on the Western Front appear to be going through a period not unlike that preceding the breakout from the Normandy peninsula. They are advancing by maintaining steady, powerful pressure against vital areas, the Ruhr and the Saar. The Germans are forced either to give up these objectives, or to throw in reserves and pour in supplies to hold them, which, in turn, the power of the Allied push continues to consume. To the south, the enemy must either let the door blow open, or else tie up enough divisions to slow down the French and Americans at natural barriers.

The Russian advances into Czechoslovakia and around Budapest, while at the moment lacking the almost incredible speed of some of their past offensives, nevertheless move forward persistently and on wide fronts. The same problem confronts the Germans here: to maintain a force strong enough and to keep up replacements in men and materiel sufficient to prevent a break-through. In Latvia, the Soviets are methodically eliminating those German divisions which, though really isolated from the main Eastern Front, have constituted a threat to the Russian right flank.

Everywhere around Germany it is a matter of pinning down enemy divisions which are always badly needed elsewhere, consuming supplies, draining strategic reserves piecemeal, smashing transport and sources of matériel by air attack. Nowhere have the Germans had the power to launch a major counterattack. There will come a day when, because the whole line is thinner, one or two places will get too thin and the Allies will push through, if not finally, at least decisively.

The speed of this wearing-down of defenses is difficult to predict. It is not always possible to tell how many blows of the hammer will crack the stone. But the break will come. And then Mr. Churchill can restore the qualifying adjectives to the season in which he sees victory.

Blueprints Come First

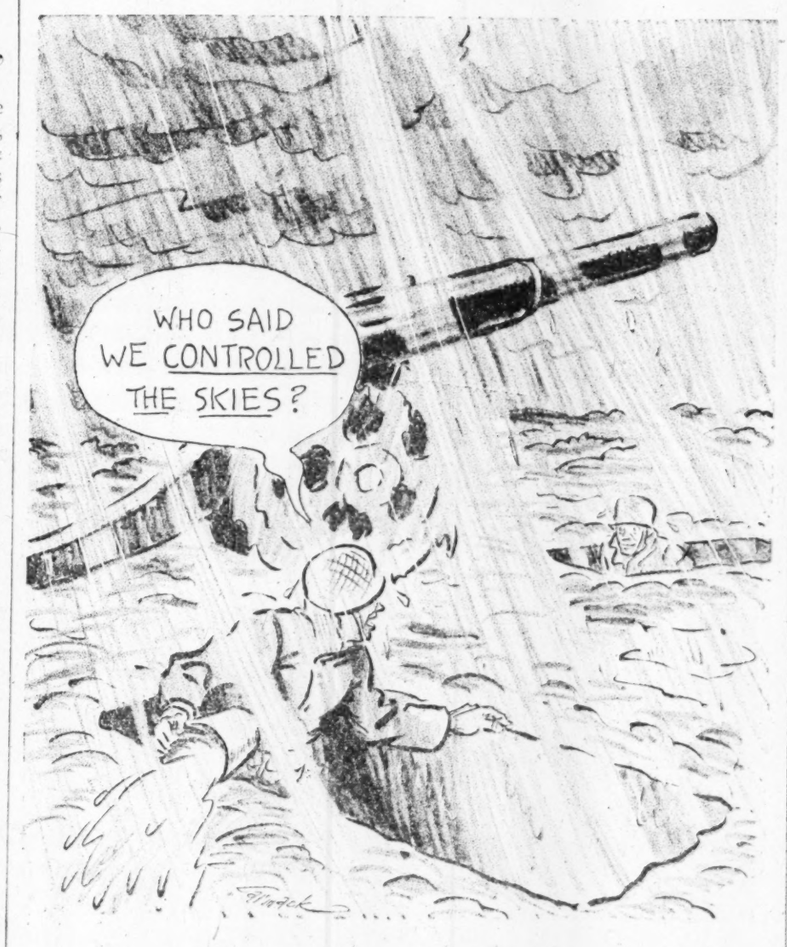
To the Americans who during the depths of the depression a decade or so ago viewed the sad spectacles of viaducts with no approaches, culverts with no roads over them, roads that stopped anywhere and went nowhere, and platoons of discouraged-looking men raking invisible leaves, two items of news will bring hope that such scenes need not be repeated. One, the national survey just made public by the Federal Public Housing Authority, is a record of encouraging progress toward postwar housing projects. The second, the President's request to Congress for a fund to encourage the pre-planning of non-Federal public works, is a hopeful start but reveals the considerable distance yet to be traveled before the Nation is reasonably prepared to use public construction as a cushion against a possible slump.

The FPHA survey is impressive in the comprehensive picture it presents. Not only does it show that 400 local housing authorities are ready to spend over a billion dollars in housing, subsidized or financed with public funds, but it gives evidence that the lessons of past experiments are bearing fruit.

Supplementing the President's request for $75,000,000 to aid and encourage pre-planning, Major General Fleming, the Federal Works Administrator, warned of the country's unpreparedness. Of the plans completed to date, two thirds are concentrated in only five States and one-third of this in only five cities. It is proposed that the Federal fund be used to advance money to local governments to finance the preparation of adequate public-works plans well ahead of the need.

The "boondoggling," the fruitless labor of depression days, was due more to lack of adequate preparation than to aims. Public works, when blueprints and enabling laws are prepared in advance, can function effectively to take up the slack in employment, production, and transportation during a depression. And when undertaken at such a time they compete least with private enterprise and draw less heavily upon the public treasury.

Foxhole View



Wendell Willkie's World Formula

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a devoted follower of Wendell Willkie, convinced that he left us an incomparable formula for meeting the world's great needs, I am taking the liberty of quoting some of his outstanding paragraphs and expressing my opinion as to how he expected us to interpret them:

"It is not the worn-out issue of 'States rights versus strong Federal Government'; that is not an issue; that is a relic. . . . No, the issue today is not the issue of 'States rights versus Federal power.' The issue is government administered under law."

What could more successfully stem the conflict between the Government and the States than the complete and satisfactory solution of this problem? For example: many water-power projects supervised by Federal Government have beneficially transformed the lives of our population over wide areas. The fault lies in oppressive, confiscatory practices, often to the detriment of private property ownership.

"We have too often been led to regard the social insurances as the opposite rather than the supplement of our enterprise system. We have been presented with them as alternatives. Do you want security or initiative? Do you want protection or adventure? This is a fictitious issue. We need both. Indeed, we cannot have one without the other. We cannot have security in terms of an advancing standard of living without enterprise. We cannot have the initiative and energy we need for an expanding economy without preserving and increasing the vigor of our human resources."

Does this not mean that we should not exact so much of the "social insurances" that we stifle our ambitions and energies, but regard them as a modest means to an end; in other words: to emphasize the wisdom of having our incentives for employment re-established?

"The American people believe in a life of enterprise and expansion by individual initiative. But all the talk today of a 'return' to free enterprise and private initiative is only an expression of feeling, not a solution of problems. We are not going to return to anything. We must never go backward. We must press on—on to the days of demobilization and the complex economic problems they will bring."

This country has never been in the position of providing for the world's needs so extensively as today. It has never been in such great need, through exhaustion of its own supply, of many foreign products. The accumulations of wage earners from war production have never been so great. The opportunity to take the "businessman's risk" and to accept a temporary, modest return, so that by means of mass production costs will be lowered and profits ultimately enlarged, will probably never again occur in the same degree.

Capital should make its contribution to this end; so should labor, by applying some of the accumulation to investment in the capital of its chosen industry in order to secure its self-interest in the future.

"If after the war the industrial and commercial life of most of the countries of the world is either State owned or controlled, then the whole problem of the survival of a free economic system, even in the United States, will be complicated. . . . Obviously, we cannot interfere in the economic life of other nations. There is much, however, that we can do to create an atmosphere conducive to the development and growth of free economy in the rest of the world. Among the measures which are indispensable to the development of such an atmosphere are revision of our tariff and co-operation in a policy of international currency stabilization."

It is a negation to live within ourselves. We possess the financial and economic power to provide the outer world with the means of recuperation that will ultimately benefit all. One of the surest means of removing the causes of war is the extinction of disparity, jealousy, and resentment. To accomplish this, the whole world must reach a more equal standard of living in an upward direction. This purpose, however, cannot be accomplished by taking shelter behind various exchange and money controls which accomplish substantially the results of tariffs and embargoes.

Boston — FREDERIC W. LOUDEN

Lunch Time Liaison

LONDON

He stopped me in the Strand and asked the way to Tottenham Court Road. He had gay blue eyes, and one of those soft, drawling American voices the British find so pleasant. When directed to the bus he asked how long it would take to walk.

"Guess I'll walk," he said, when he heard.

I was going that way, and offered to take him, if he did not mind short cuts by back streets. Sure, he said, he'd like that. He wanted to get the feel of London.

Did he like London, I asked? Sure. He'd seen all the sights, Westminster Abbey, The Tower, Buckingham Palace, been to some shows—but he hadn't got the feel of it—if I knew what he meant. Maybe he'd expected something different, he'd been raised on the books of Charles Dickens, his great grandfather had lived next door to Dickens once, before he went to the States. Dickens was sort of part of the family, and he just couldn't find Dickens's London.

London changed, like most big cities, I explained; districts went up and down, were fashionable one day, unfashionable the next. But always a corner was left from each age to remind us of what had been. If he'd got a few minutes to spare I thought I could show him what he was looking for. Sure, he said, he was in no hurry, and he'd be mighty obliged.

We turned off the Strand into Buckingham Street, where Dickens once lived. Immediately the roar and bustle of the Strand faded, and we were back a hundred years, between tall, quiet houses. At the end of the street iron railings and a flight of steps showed where the Thames used to run before the Embankment was built. His blue eyes lit up, and he drew a long breath.

"Gee," he said, "that's good. That's what I've been looking for."

We walked back, and crossed the Strand. His keen eyes (he'd been an architect before he became a soldier, he said) took in everything. We dived into an alleyway that hadn't changed for two hundred years, and passed a small tavern where stolid men had been lunching on "sausage and mashed," and apple pie. We went by the Church of St. Paul's Covent Garden, called the "Actor's Church," and talked of old London theater history, and the two great theaters of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, recalling by street names like Kemble Street, famous actors of the past.

We went through the backwash of Covent Garden Market, narrow streets, shut in by tall warehouses. We crossed what was once the infamous district of Seven Dials, now shabby, open and harmless. Here and there were gaps, like drawn teeth, where houses had stood, relics of the "blitz." And once we saw the recent devastation of a flying bomb, with a defiant little Union Jack waving from the ruins. Everywhere we met London cats, thin cats, fat cats, tabby, black and orange, shy cats, bold cats, cats with a complaining miaow, aloof cats intent on their own affairs.

When we got to Tottenham Court Road, it began to rain, a light drizzle, but he said it didn't matter, he kind of liked it, it was London rain. And then I knew that London, the real living London, with all her splendor, squalor, crudities and beauties, her long past twined with her present, had got him in her thrall. So we arranged to meet again.

JASPER HOWLETT

Nazis' Stand Blamed for Allied Crises

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

You can check off at least three of the current political crises behind the Allied front to the fact that Germany's last stand on the Rhine is proving to be much more furious and powerful than was believed possible five months ago when the Allied armies were sweeping through France.

Neither Washington nor London is very happy about the events which have produced a Government crisis in Canada, the spectacle of British bayonets supporting a transitional Government in Belgium, or a Cabinet turnover in Italy.

Behind them all lies the same fact, that war sights which were lowered in July have had to be raised again. Washington has had to pay its price along with the others, though as yet it has not become so publicly noticeable. Raising of the war sights has played hob with reconversion plans here.

What has caused the sights to be raised is fairly obvious. Not only have the German armies turned at bay short of the Rhine, but the Japs have done the same thing on Leyte at precisely the same time. The German stand alone would have made some difference. But when its demands on the Allied war effort are compounded by a Japanese surprise stand at the same identical moment, it deprives the Allied High Command of a chance to feed two war fronts in sequence.

General Eisenhower and General MacArthur called for more ammunition at almost identical moments. Plant schedules which could have met the demands one after the other are not meeting them when they come together. It would appear that the Berlin-Tokyo Axis has, in its hour of desperation, achieved a degree of co-ordination not before apparent in enemy strategy. It is apparent now.

Canada's system of sending only volunteers overseas finally broke down when the Allied High Command wrote into its calculations the possibility of the European war's lasting into next summer. The system had been geared to a German defeat by spring and there were enough volunteers on hand and in sight to maintain Canadian overseas forces up to strength into the spring. But it reached its calculable limit then. Canadian Army commanders forced the Home Government's hand by demanding publicly that conscripts be added to the reservoir of replacements to be made available during the next six months.

The Belgian crisis is even more directly traceable to the changed war prospect. If the air-borne effort at Arnhem had carried through, there would be ample shipping available today to relieve the growing food shortage in that country. And popular dissatisfaction in Belgium with the returned exile Government would not have been a matter of serious concern to the Allied High Command. But Arnhem was a failure. The battle line is still on the Belgian frontier. The Allied armies fighting along it need every bullet which can be brought to them. And it is of utmost importance to those armies that there be order behind the front. General Eisenhower was forced, therefore, both to deny to the Belgians the food they needed, and to authorize the use of British troops to prevent the demonstrations against the Belgian Government which resulted largely from the deterioration in physical conditions of life in Belgium. It was a hard thing to have to do and it is anything but pleasant to see Allied arms sustaining a Government against its own people.

The Italian picture has much the same elements within it. According to midsummer calculations, Italy would be free of the Germans by this time. Shipping would be available to relieve the food and fuel shortages. And Italian politics would be of less direct concern to the Allied High Command. But Italy is still a battlefield, although why Germany continues to cling to part of Italy is something no one fully understands. As a result, the demands of Allied armies on Italian transportation systems retard normal economic recovery. And the fact that the politically important provinces of the north are still isolated from Rome makes it impossible to proceed with formation of a truly representative government. One returned observer remarks that the present Italian Government is scarcely distinguishable from the municipal council of Naples. It is not, and cannot be, a truly Italian Government until all Italy is free. Therefore, galling Allied tutelage continues. Britain vetoes a seat for Count Sforza in the Cabinet.

It's Hard to Bound Some Woodlots

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

A woman called me on the telephone and asked if I would tell her where Gordon's woodlot is. In a vague way I could, but over the telephone, no. The best I could do was point east and say, "Over there."

She said, "What?" And I pointed again and said, "Over there. That's about all the help I can be to you, ma'am." She thanked me a good deal more than I deserved, and probably more than she meant, and we rang off.

I hope she found out, but I doubt if she did. Off to the east of us lies a tract of land that has always been something of a joke—though probably not to a few hardy ones who have, off and on, tried to live in there. A long time ago, Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts owned the area. I never heard what he paid for it, but he got stung, anyway. Came a time they divided the land up into 40-acre woodlots and sold them for any reasonable offer. It's high land in there, and it does grow firewood, but nobody has ever found a half-way decent method of getting it home after you cut it.

When the land sale was over, they had a kitty-cornered piece left. At least, they did on the blueprints, though some say the blueprints and the land itself never jibed. Nobody ever really knew where the kitty-cornered piece was. It was "over that way, somewhere." Somebody showed the blueprint to Grandfather, and he bought the leftover piece. I never heard what he gave, either, but he probably swapped a shoat for it, and that was highway robbery. Then for years and years he'd take a yoke of oxen and go over beyond Hall's Hill into the Borough and cut wood. Sometimes he'd cut here, and sometimes he'd cut there, and sometimes he'd have a tree half cut and couldn't ever find it again.

When he was elderly, he took me all around the home place and showed me the lines. He was extremely precise. He'd point to a marker by the road, and say, "Now, the line runs 70 rods due south." We'd pace off 70 rods, he'd poke in the leaves, and we'd find an iron pin. We walked away around the farm, and I learned exactly what we own.

But one day he took me over to bound the woodlot, and he was something less than precise. We wandered around all forenoon looking for a spring. When we found a spring he said it wasn't the right one. So we looked for a high, flat rock. We found a lot of high, flat rocks, but they didn't have mayflowers on top. We found mayflowers, but they weren't near a white-oak stump. At last he said, "Well, the corner is right in around here somewhere, and the line goes off sort of like so," and he held his arm out "toward Sawyers."

"How far?" I asked.

"Don't know."

And he didn't. In fact, I decided later we really hadn't been within a half-mile of his woodlot all morning. We heard an ax at one time, and found a man laying over white birches. "I think you're cutting on me," said Grandfather.

The man looked astonished, and said, "Could be, I thought I was on myself." So he took his ax and walked off into the brush, and a little later we heard him cutting away again off to the westward.

"Well," said Grandfather. "Now you've seen the woodlot."

Some years later, we sold the woodlot. It was a tricky transfer. We rewrote the deed, amending it sometimes and reversing it at others. We quitclaim not only on the original, but on the new, and on any or all lands we had, or might have, title to in the Bowdoin jigsaw puzzle. I wanted to put the words "jigsaw puzzle" into the deed, but the lawyer was doubtful if it would help any. The man who bought it didn't care. He wanted a place to cut wood that winter, and after he sold 300 cords of birch to a toothpick mill he never went back to the woodlot again. I have my doubts that any great amount of the 300 cords came off the land we presume we conveyed.

Now it so happens that a man named Rufus Gordon owns a woodlot right next to the one we had. His deed calls for 40 acres, bounded on the south by us. Our deed called for 40 acres, bounded northerly by him. So until Gordon tells us where his is, we can't tell him much about ours—and I gather he's in somewhat the same pickle. As far as I'm concerned, both woodlots are simply "Over that-a-way," and there might even be some question about that. That woman may think I was needlessly rude over the telephone—but as she continues her search she'll find I told her everything.

Gide and Vichy

The Bookshelf

It is interesting to learn from IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS by André Gide, translated by Malcolm Cowley (New York: Knopf, $2), how one of the greatest intellects in France reacted to German oppression and Vichy corruption. Gide, in his attack on Marc Chardonne, a young French writer who was among the first to accept the "New Order," remarks that "his (Chardonne's) playing the part of the drunken helot has warned me against the wine for which I too might have shown a weakness. Seeing him reel and stagger, at once I stand erect."

But nobody will believe that he was ever in danger of falling for the Nazi tribal religion or the inanities of Vichy traditionalism. Like any other Frenchman, he certainly felt deeply the disaster which had befallen his country; but the intrinsic substance of this complex personality could not be touched by political events.

Gide's literary preferences are revealing. Stendhal's works and especially "Memoirs of an Egotist," head his list of great French novels. A perspicacious essay is devoted to Goethe, who in another revolutionary period succeeded in keeping himself and his art aloof from politics. Gide's interviews with an imaginary "Eckermann" contain certainly many subtle insinuations which hit at the French fascists and their lame attempts to impose their rule on a prostrate nation.

Erudite readers will understand and will smile when they read Gide's praise of Victor Hugo, the republican poet, and when they are reminded of Renan's second letter to David Friedrich Strauss, in which the French writer bitterly attacked the Prussian occupation.

But somehow Gide's indirect methods of protest and his biting irony appear inadequate. Somehow, we feel, this great intellect has failed to grasp the magnitude of the European tragedy. What Gide says of Goethe, his intellectual alter ego, is true for himself, too—"that he turned his head away, as he did from all painful spectacles."

Malcolm Cowley, the translator, who has also written an excellent introduction to Gide's book, is not less right when he states that "in certain circumstances, a wholehearted devotion to the literary art might become a political action," and that "Gide had affirmed his belief in older French values, including the other and genuine revolution that Vichy was trying to abolish."

E. K.